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GRADUATION, 1944 . . . It will be a day of deep emotion . . . of love and pride and hope. You'll want to give something that will express these feelings. And what gift could be more important than a War Bond? . . . What gift could be more personal than a fine watch, tenderly inscribed? If you can, why not give both . . . and may we suggest that before you decide on any particular watch, you see the handsome selection that Gruen has to offer. They're backed by 70 years of skill and craftsmanship.

GRUEN WATCHES at Gruen jewelers only, from \$29.75 to \$250; with precious stones to \$4000. Prices include Federal tax. Write for free folder "G." The Gruen Watch Company, Time Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A. In Canada: Toronto, Ontario.

While we are manufacturing large quantities of vital precision instruments for war, we are also continuing to produce fine Gruen watches for civilian use . . . but of course the demand for these watches far exceeds production possibilities today.



Lady's Watch shown above-VERI-THINT NANCY, 17 jewels, pink or yellow gold-filled



Man's Watch shown above __ VERI -THIN TOUCHDOWN 17 - jewel Precision movement,



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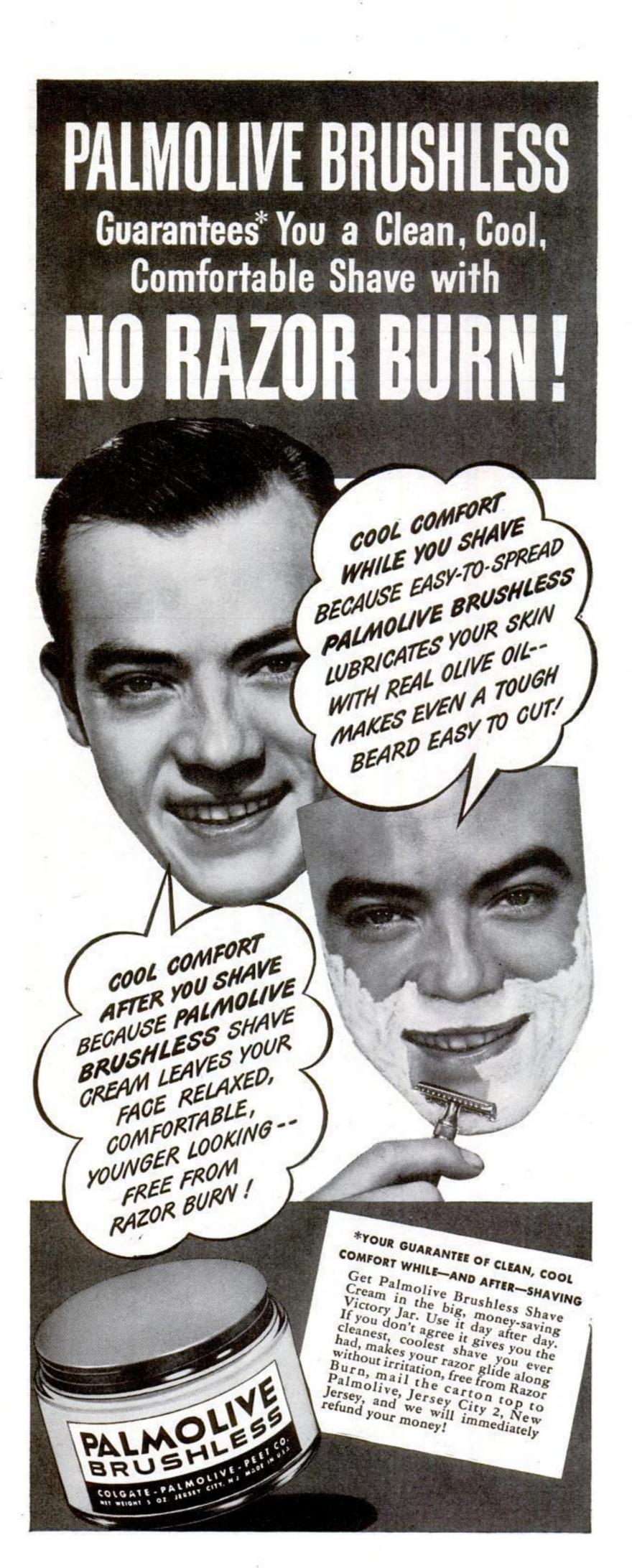
BUY A GRUEN WATCH ... BUT BUYAWAR BOND FIRST! AMERICA'S

CHOICE SINCE 1874

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

AMERICA'S WORLD PURPOSE

Qim.

Professor Hocking's article on "America's World Purpose" (LIFE, April 17) is, in my judgment, the greatest contribution to world peace that has yet been made in the domain of thought.

Its combination of idealism with practical realism is so well balanced that it should do much to clarify the public opinion now in process of being formed.

RICHARD P. VERRALL New York, N. Y.

Sirs:

I would like to see Professor Hocking at the peace table. I don't know any American better qualified.

PVT. JAMES N. ANDREW Sheppard Field, Texas

Sirs:

HOCKING ARTICLE GREAT CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICAN THINKING.

WALTER F. WANGER Los Angeles, Calif.

JOE STILWELL'S WAR

Sirs:

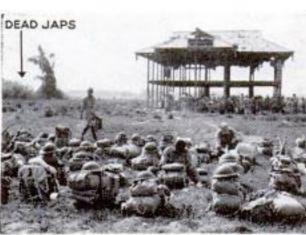
One of the biggest thrills I got out of my recent tour of Army camps overseas with Paulette Goddard, Bill Gargan and Andy Arcari came not in the jungles of Burma, but strangely enough in New York City when the first reading matter I got hold of upon our return was the April 17 issue of LIFE. I got my big kick out of the layout on "Joe Stilwell's War" because LIFE Photographer William Vandivert had so thoroughly covered the very place where we had what may be called "an interesting experience."

The picture at the bottom of page 68 (below) shows the exact location of one



of the more exciting moments of our trip. We were coming up the road in a jeep. A "6x6" was just ahead of us. This truck was to be backed into the center of the clearing to serve as our stage. A GI was standing just off the road directing the truck's driver. As he was signaling he stepped on a magnetic mine. These mines do not explode on contact but blow up when a large metal object comes near them. Had GI Joe not stepped on this mine when he did, it would have exploded, blowing up the GI, the truck, the jeep—and the jeep's contents. The contents of the jeep, besides the driver, included Paulette Goddard, William Gargan, Andy Arcari and Keenan Wynn.

The driver circumvented the mine and rolled the truck into the clearing where we gave our show. The mine wasn't removed because it might have been booby-trapped, but a little bam-



boo fence was erected around it and we gave our performance with this highexplosive thingamajigger close enough to blow performers and GIs to smithereens if it should suddenly become perverse. The picture top center of pages 70 and 71 (above) was taken from approximately the spot where we gave our performance. Incidentally, the clump of bushes in the left background of this picture was fairly littered with dead Japs when we gave our show.

KEENAN WYNN

New York, N.Y.

SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS

Sirs:

Your editorial, "Soldiers and Civilians" (LIFE, April 17), has brought up much discussion on the same subject by servicemen.

Most of us are agreed that it is the noisy 5% or 10% of servicemen and civilians who are raising the fuss—the same group of servicemen who whoop it up in the night spots, giving every soldier the reputation of being a drunk. It is a real pity that the great majority of servicemen and civilians go on being judged by this small, noisy minority.

Let's not reduce a mountain to a molehill, but neither let us judge the many by the few.

LIEUT. LEROY A. LEWIS Camp Hale, Colo.

Sirs:

Let one soldier who has been in service for three and one-half years try to give part of the answer:

When some of us volunteered back in 1940, we thought we were doing something that was fine, anyway. Those who stayed behind to take the defense jobs called us suckers when they saw us in town on Saturday night. We were getting \$21 per month then, which, with expenses out, left us from \$7 to \$10 for fun and smokes, I can't forget that.

The padded speeches about us are nauseating. To attribute this talk to civilians is to begin to dislike them.

We know, as soldiers, how well the Army has been built and trained, what a terrifically big job the whole thing is. But we don't know, nor will we be able to see while we are in uniform, why we have been, in effect, disfranchised.

Lastly, we don't understand racial discrimination at home. It is too different from what we have been taught to believe in and to fight for. We worry for fear that all civilians, with the eternal exception of our own family and friends, are hypocrites.

By God, we yearn for the day we can take hold of America, run it for the good of all, not for some.

LIEUT. FLOYD F. ALLEN Washington, Pa.

Sirs:

We don't need a psychiatrist to tell us why we servicemen's wives and our husbands hate civilians.

Civilians still have their homes, their friends, their personal belongings, their automobiles, their lazy Sunday mornings with the funnies, while we have had to give up every one of these in exchange for an empty waiting on the wife's part and a life, for the soldier, that not only robs him of every iota of his precious American individuality but often tries to steal his very soul.

MRS. CLINTON B. SMITH JR. Denver, Colo.

Sirs:

. . . You have clearly expressed what the overwhelming majority of us have on our minds.

PVT. ROBERT BEHM Keesler Field, Miss.

VOLCANOES

Sirs:

In your article on Paricutin (LIFE, April 17) you say that the earth has a molten interior with an outer crust about 30 miles thick. I believe that this is not true. Records of earthquakes have been recorded on seismographs on the opposite side of the world, the waves having traveled through the center of the earth. This could not have happened if the

(continued on p. 4)

Volume 16

Number 19

"You're pinched!

I know a time bomb when

I see one!"

MR. R.: OFFICER, DO I look like a saboteur? So help me, I'm just throwing away some old shrunk-up shirts!

COP: The Bomb Squad will settle *that!* Anyhow, throwing away clothes today is a form of sabotage. Slip into these trinkets till we learn what statute you've violated.



MR. R.: Have a heart, Man! My shirts have shrunk for years. I nearly choked to death. Then I'd give 'em, to Mary for dust cloths... and buy more. Now she's got dozens of dust cloths—doesn't want any more.

cop: Going on for years, eh? Heck, you're no criminal. You just don't read the ads! Have you never heard of "Sanforized"-labeled shirts? Can't shrink over 1% by the government's standard test. All the smart men on the force wear them.



The second second

•SANFORIZED •

Checked standard of the trade-mark owner

The "Sanforized" trade-mark is used by manufacturers on "Compressive Pre-Shrunk" fabrics only when tests for residual shrinkage are regularly checked, through the service of the owners of the trade-mark, to insure maintenance of its established standard by licensed users of the mark.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.

MR. R.: No kidding? Say, drop me at a corner, will you? It's me for an armful of "Sanforized" shirts!

cop: O.K.—except for the armful! Goods 'n manpower are too scarce for armloads today. Just get what you need. And be *sure* to get that "Sanforized" label—on ALL washable things. There'll come a time, my boy, when all cottons will be "Sanforized." Here! Two tickets to the Police Picnic. Two dollars, please.

MR. R.: Officer, what you say about that "Sanforized" label makes me think a lot of my troubles are over! Here are four bucks. I think I know of another couple

who'll want to take in that picnic. So long.

cop: Thank you, sir! And mind you buy nothing washable without a "Sanforized" label. 'Night, sir!

us: Look for the "Sanforized" label on all washables. It's your assurance that the fabric can't shrink more than 1% in men's and women's work clothes...men's shirts, shorts, pajamas...women's sportswear, house dresses, slips...washables for boys and girls...slip covers, drapes. Be patient if your store doesn't have them. But don't ever stop asking for the "Sanforized" label.

AVOID WASTE ... GET PERMANENT FIT ... LOOK FOR THE "SANFORIZED" LABEL

Glorify Your Hair This easy home way like Stunning Powers Models



10-Minute "Glamour Bath" Leaves Hair Silken-Soft **Bright and Glossy For Days!**



JOHN ROBERT POWERS: Famous Beauty Authority . Mr. Powers always advises his beautiful "million dollar" Powers models to use only Kreml Shampoo to wash their hair. And these gorgeous girls have discovered there's nothing better to help keep their hair looking its dazzling best for days.



Brings Out Natural Sparkling Beauty

Even after the first Kreml Shampoo-you can notice a remarkable difference. It thoroughly cleanses hair and scalp of dirt and loose dandruff. Your hair just gleams with its natural brilliant highlights. Notice how much softer, silkier it is-how it stays in place much longer!



Helps Keep Hair From Becoming Dry and Brittle

Kreml Shampoo positively contains no harsh caustics or chemicals. Instead, it has a beneficial oil base which is wonderful to help soften dry, brittle ends. Kreml Shampoo rinses out like a breeze. It never leaves any excess dull soapy film.

Buy a bottle of Kreml Shampoo today! "Glamour-bathe" your hair like the "million dollar" Powers Models do. At all drug and department stores,



FOR SILKEN-SHEEN HAIR - EASIER TO ARRANGE Guaranteed by MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE FAMOUS KREML HAIR TONIC Good Housekeeping



LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

center was molten because the waves would be absorbed. It has been shown by seismographic records of earthquakes that the earth is made up of several layers of rock of varying thickness growing denser toward the center of the earth. What the center is made up of is not known, but it is supposed to be a combination of the denser metals.

G. S. ROBINSON New Canaan, Conn.

• Under the extreme pressures of the earth's interior the familiar distinctions between the states of mattersolid, liquid and gas-lose their sharpness. The rock layers between the crust and the central core, with temperatures well beyond their melting points at atmospheric pressure, have the properties of both solids and liquids.

Evidence for the fact that the central core is liquid in the familiar sense of the word comes from seismographic readings which show that it transmits pressure waves and is unable to transmit the shear waves which travel through solids.-ED.

Sirs:

Your article on the new volcano Paricutin is one of the most technically accurate that has appeared in a popular magazine. I had the good fortune of observing this volcano at several stages of its history; the first time when it was scarcely a week old. At that time it was spouting boulders three to five feet in diameter to heights of 3,000 feet above the ground. These boulders when they came down buried themselves in the soil leaving holes a foot deep in the ground. I saw one block 50 feet thick blown 400 feet above the top of the crater.

PARKER D. TRASK U. S. Department of the Interior Washington, D. C.

END OF WPA ART

Editors are surely entitled to a wide latitude in expression of opinion and in choice of facts. Still, since editorial opinion is apt to carry rather far, don't you think you were on the bearish side when you stated in "End of WPA Art" (LIFE, April 17) that "some of the pictures . . . were hung in public buildings?" Considering the fact that eight of the artists currently employed on LIFE in its fine record of the war had previously painted a great many pictures for the WPA art projects would it not be reasonable to assume that they, and their fellow artists, gave the American public good value for their government jobs?

Lucien Labaudt, LIFE artist killed on assignment, completed many assignments for the WPA as did Edward Laning, David Fredenthal, Fletcher Martin, Bruce Mitchell, Aaron Bohrod, Reuben Kadish, James Baare Turnbull.

The work mentioned in your article represents a fraction of 1 % of WPA Art Project production. In spite of the fact that the proportion is small it is most regrettable that these paintings had to reach the public in this way, and it is a fair question why this work had not been allocated to public institutions prior to the liquidation of WPA. The answer lies in the nature of the work itself and in long-established and involved regulations for the handling of government property.

The WPA art projects were part of a work-relief program to give employment during a period of depression. When this is remembered don't you think that the remarkable thing is that so much of the project's work was found acceptable by institutions of the highest standing, and not that a fraction of 1% of the work remained unallocated and was disposed of as surplus property?

HOLGER CAHILL

New York, N. Y.

 Mr. Cahill was national director of the WPA Art Project from August 1935 to May 1943.—ED.

HEDDA HOPPER'S HATS

Speaking of "Hedda Hopper's Hats" (LIFE, April 17) . . . this one was fashioned from bailing wire and tape taken off American Red Cross prisoner-of-war food packages which had been received by Mme. Clara Despecher while she was interned at Lourdes and Baden-Baden. Package-binding wire formed her hat frame while tan-colored tape, which sealed the packages, was sewn together



PACKAGED HAT

to make the crown, brim and wings. A purple scarf provided edging material. Mme. Despecher, American-born, a secretary to the U.S. Embassy in France before being interned, came here on the exchange ship Gripsholm. She displayed the hat to New York Red Cross volunteers filling prisoner-of-war packages in Manhattan.

W. A. SINCLAIR

American Red Cross New York, N. Y.

THE YOUNG FAMILY

Sirs:

The statement by Mrs. Young ("The Young Family," LIFE, April 17) that she attributed the running ability of the family to a strain of Indian blood is decidedly fallacious. The vaunted running speed of the Indian race is merely legendary, if not mythical, if we are to believe athletic records for the last 35 years. While the Indian has shown marked ability as a football player, baseball player and boxer, his success in track and field athletics has been remarkably small.

The record books fail to reveal any Indian sprinters of national, international or world-record caliber, whereas the America Negro has surpassed the world as a sprinter, holding either jointly or exclusively every world sprint record from 40 yards up to 220

JAMES DALLAS PARKS Jefferson City, Mo.

Time, LIFE, Fortune and the Architectural Forum have been cooperating with the War Production Board ever since Jan., 1943, on the conservation of paper. During the year 1944 these four publications of the Time group are budgeted to use 73,000,000 pounds (1,450 freight carloads) less paper than in 1942. In view of resulting shortages of copies, please share your copy of LIFE with your friends.

Serial story of the boy next door



It's Don's story. But the name could just as well be Walt or Jim or Bob or any other.

- And, of course, the fifth entry in the little address book really hasn't been written yet.
 But it will be — and we hope to have a hand in making it come true.
- When Don and millions like him went to war, they were given the best weapons and equipment in the world. Equipment turned

out fast by machines that were turned by plentiful, low-priced electric power.

- When these boys come home again, electric power will be ready in even greater abundance to serve new industries and create new opportunities. For power makes production — and production makes jobs.
- The electric light and power companies are prepared for peace as they were for war —

thanks to foresight and planning and sound business management.

• They're keeping rates low as costs rise. And they're supplying well over 80% of America's electric service—the best and the most that any nation enjoys.

Hear "Report to the Nation," outstanding news program of the week, every Wednesday, 10:30 P.M., E. W.T., Columbia Broadcasting system.

DON'T WASTE ELECTRICITY JUST BECAUSE IT ISN'T RATIONED!

154 ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANIES*

*Names on request from this magazine.

SELF-SUPPORTING, TAX-PAYING BUSINESSES

SPEAKING OF PICTURES . . .

. . . COUPLE RECORDS 25 WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES

When Hugh and Kathryn Murrell were married June 22, 1918 in Johnson City, Tenn., Uncle Hiram Murrell gave them a Kodak for a wedding present. They took it with them to Washington, D.C., made their first wedding anniversary picture in Lafayette Square. On every June 22 since then the Murrells have used the same camera to photograph the 25 pictures on these pages. Uncle Hiram's wedding present is in excellent condition, has been repaired only once. With it they hope to get 25 more anniversary snapshots.

The Murrells met in high school in Johnson City, where he was president of his class and she was the vice president of hers. They married after they had both finished college. They now have a small, six-room brick house in a Washington suburb, two identical Dodge sedans and no children. He manages an insurance and bonding business. Their 25 pictures make an illuminating panorama of styles in clothes and hair-dos in the last quarter century. They also seem to prove that husbands age more quickly than wives.



1919 First anniversary was in Washington where Hugh worked for Red Cross.



Next year they pose again in Lafayette Square (opposite White House).



Third year Murrells lived in Nashville.



They had anniversary in Johnson City, where they were married.



Murrells were back in Washington's Lafayette Square, had bought car.



The sixth anniversary was celebrated in new home in Chevy Chase, Md.



This year she learned to drive an automobile.



926 Hugh was Washington manager of an insurance company, raised a garden.



During ninth year Kathryn had her hair bobbed. Her dress is short, too.



In tenth picture Kathryn has same shoes she wore in seventh and ninth.



Murrells look happy after 11 years, the average length of U.S. marriages.



192 Farman and Andrews

1930 Hugh prospered in insurance and bonding business he started in 1927.



1931 For the 13th anniversary Murrells assume pose similar to their sixth.



1932 This year was the last in Chevy Chase home.



1933 Hit by depression, Murrells sold their house, moved into tiny apartment.



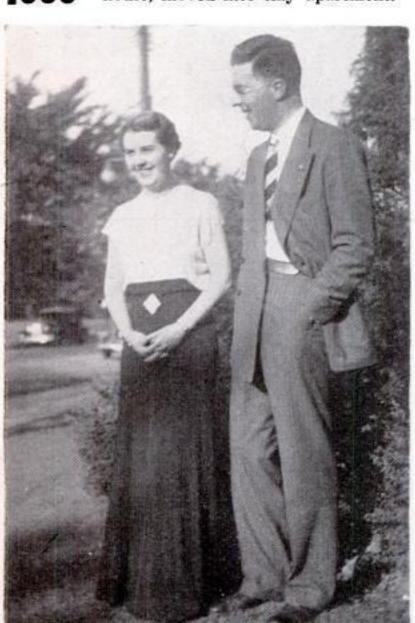
1934 Next year Murrells graduated to comfortable three-room apartment.



The seventeenth picture was made in cathedral garden in Washington.



More prosperous, they became two-car family.



Murrells bought a house near Washington. Mother moved in with them.



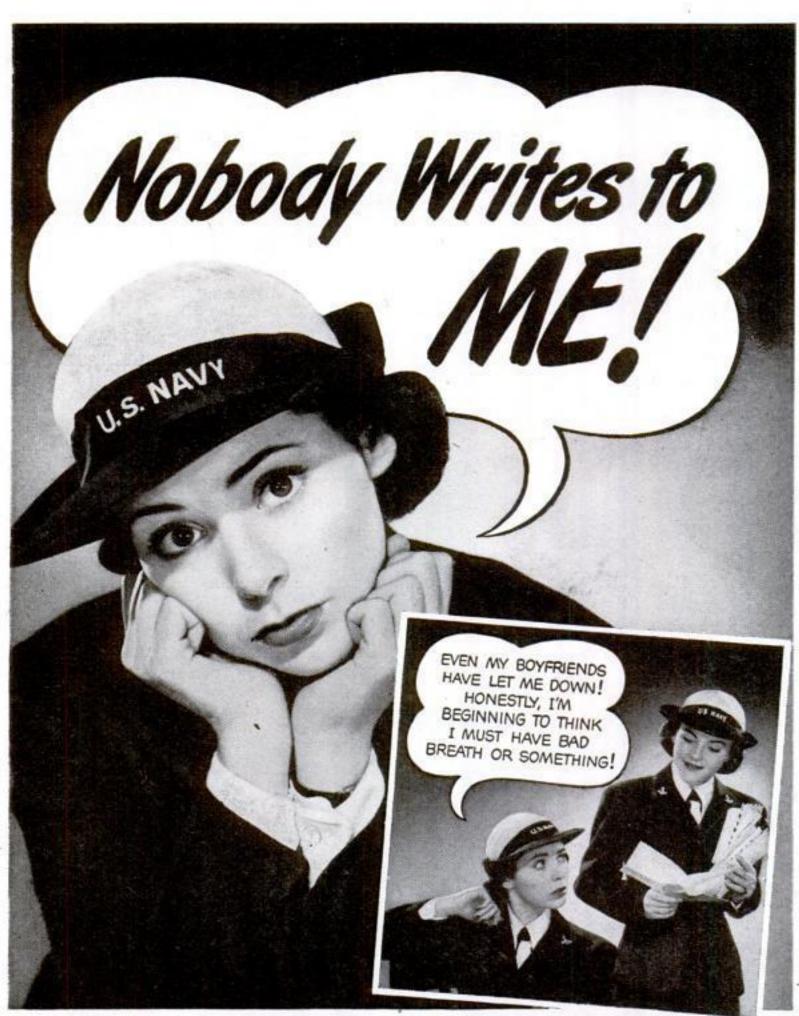
1938 For 20th anniversary picture Kathryn wore this fancy afternoon gown.



1939 Twenty-first picture was posed in back yard of their suburban home.



She wears first dress that appears modern.













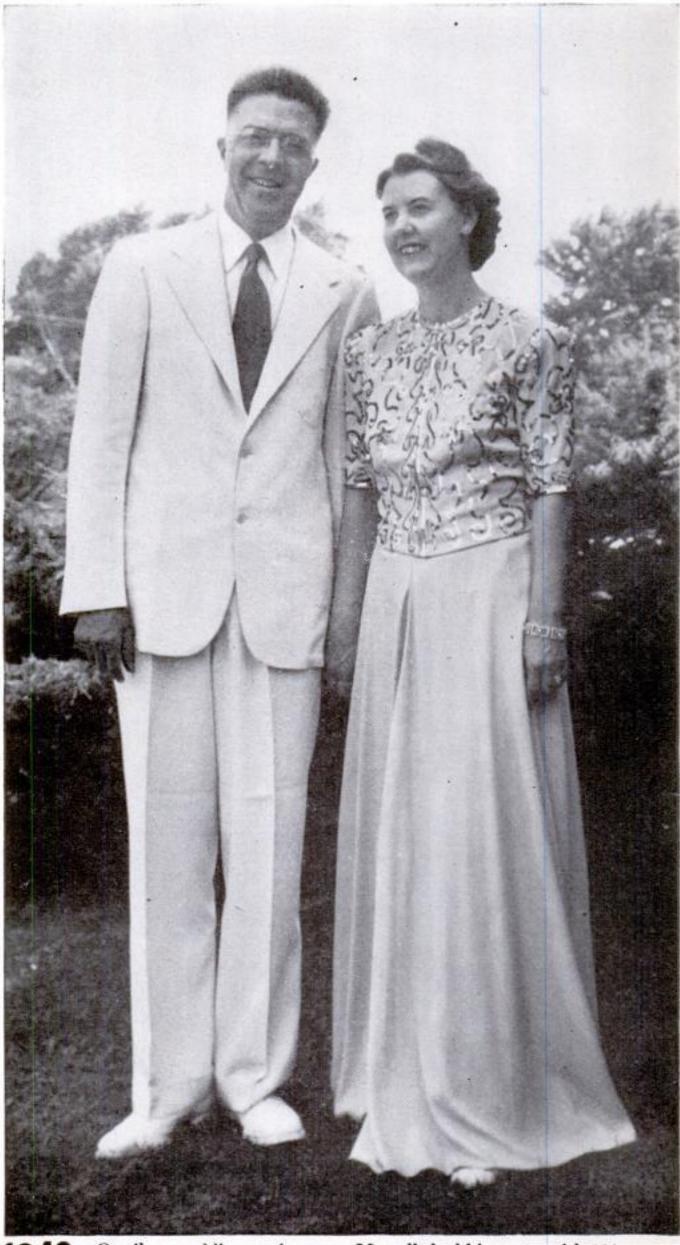
Tune In! CAN YOU TOP THIS? Saturday Night-NBC Network

SPEAKING OF PICTURES

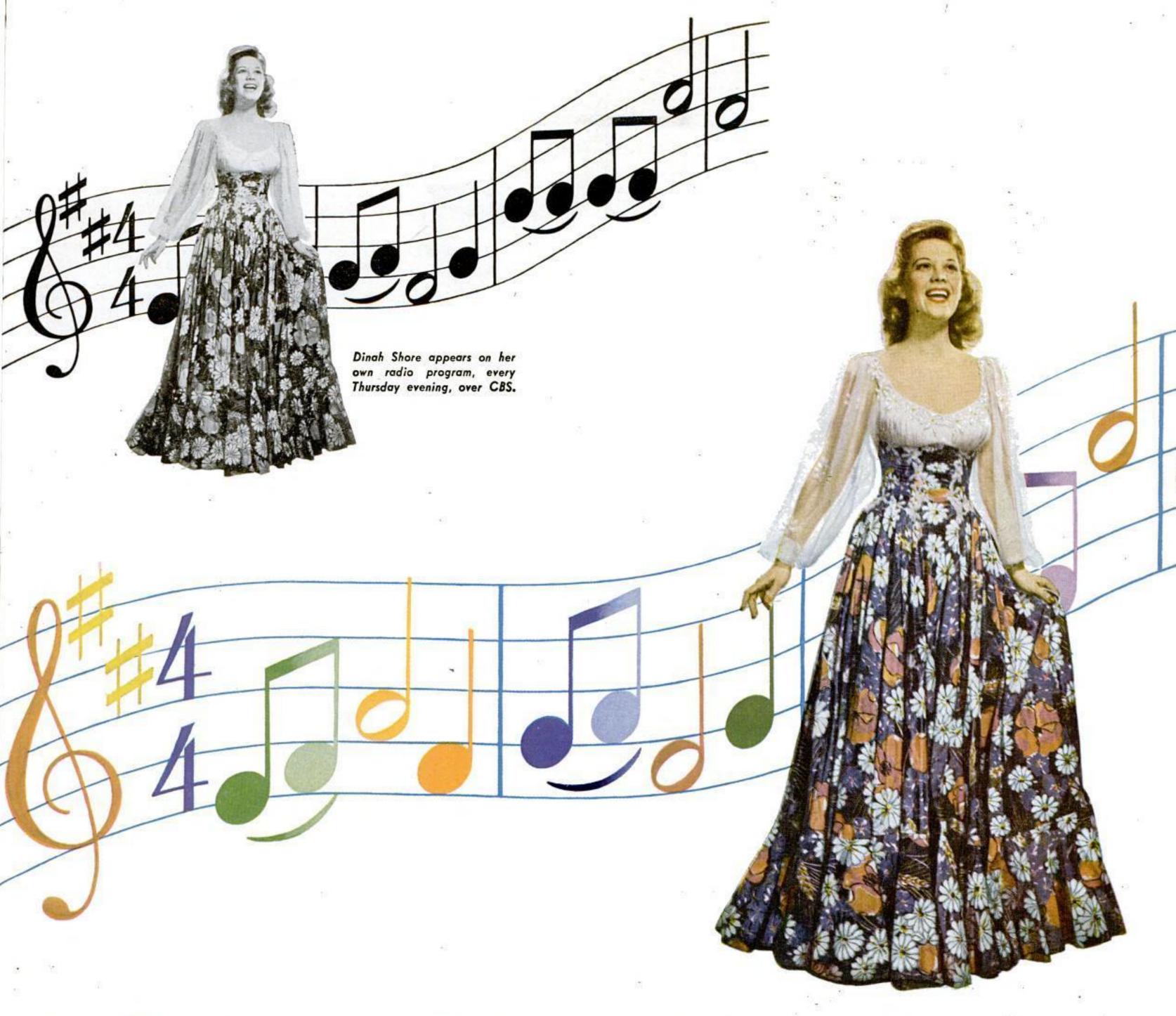


1941 Twenty-third picture, taken by nephew now in the Army.

1942 Their 24th portrait was mockformal pose by the birdbath.



On silver wedding anniversary, Murrells had big party with 114 guests. Hugh Murrell is 51, Kathryn, 48. Neither has been sick on anniversary.



Only FM radio brings you Dinah Shore in glorious "Natural Color"

She's glamorous, she's a hit, she's different — on an FM (Frequency Modulation) radio!

This new kind of reception is what engineers from the beginning of radio have tried to give you—music in the home that sounds exactly like music in the concert hall.

Conventional radio can't quite do it. Something happens to the transmitted notes. They lose "color." Realism is gone.

But General Electric FM radio works on a different principle! The tones and overtones that give music its beauty come through clear and true. The highest high notes, the lowest low notes, which conventional radio can't pick up clearly, are reproduced now without distortion. You are listening, for the first time, to music in glorious "natural color"!

General Electric built the first FM radio receivers, and has built more FM broadcasting equipment than any other manufacturer. General Electric also operates its own FM radio station.

When it is again possible to manufacture radio sets for the home, General Electric will bring you radios and radio-phonographs with FM, table models and a new kind of portable with its own built-in storage battery and charger. General Electric, Schenectady, N. Y.

- Tune in General Electric's "The World Today" and hear the news from the men who see it happen, every evening except Sunday at 6:45 E.W.T. over CBS network. On Sunday evening listen to the G-E "All Girl Orchestra" at 10 E.W.T. over NBC.
- Every week 192,000 General Electric employees purchase more than a million dollars' worth of War Bonds.

RADIO . TELEVISION . ELECTRONICS

GENERAL @ ELECTRIC

Every General Electric radio is an electronic instrument

The heart of every General Electric radio-phonograph, portable radio, or table model radio is the electronic tube. This tube is similar to electronic tubes used in G-E television equipment, and in amazing G-E electronic apparatus that speeds war output in thousands of industrial plants across the continent.



LIFE'S REPORTS

SOUND TRACK ON A RED ARMY GENERAL

by RICHARD LAUTERBACH

Odessa

His smile was warm and friendly His handshake was firm. He was only 5 ft. 10 in. but looked taller in his high Cossack-style gray caracul fur shapka topped by an orange-red crown with yellow stripings. He must have weighed about 180 lb. but looked heavier in his bulky woolen greatcoat.

We first met Major General Alexander Semyonovich Rogov on a Ukrainian hillside overlooking the town of Nova Odessa and the southern Bug River. He is deputy chief of staff to General Malinovsky and was acting as our guide on a Moscow correspondents' tour

of the southern Ukraine and Odessa.

The General accepted an American cigaret and leaned against a willow tree. He pointed to the road, deeply rutted and looking like a plaster model of the Rocky Mountains, over which he and General Malinovsky had driven the Germans and Rumanians. "It wasn't easy," he said. "It's too bad you came in such good weather. You could have seen what we had to pass." Someone asked him how was the road to Odessa. The General fished out a handful of sunflower seeds and popped them in his mouth. Cracking them with his teeth and spitting out the shells, he laughed, "Very good! Just like this!" Then, his gold teeth and blue eyes glinting in the sun, General Rogov described his advance 1,700 kilometers from Stalingrad with only one setback, when the Germans temporarily retook Kharkov. He praised the combined operations of Stalin's armies. "As far as Hitler is concerned," he said, "the First Ukrainian Army is a kick in the head, the Second is a kick in the back and the Third is a finishing kick in the pants." He spoke slowly in English, using gestures to illustrate his meaning.

We set out on a roundabout trip to Odessa, the General leading in his mud-spattered, green Studebaker, followed by the correspondents in two Chevrolet trucks. Not far from Nova Odessa we crossed the southern Bug. As the ferry touched the western shore, the General, with a grandiose gesture of the arm, proclaimed with mock pomp, "This is Rumania," and then roared at his own words. The Rumanians ruled the area between the Bug and the Dnestr which

they named "Transdnestr."

The 100-mile trip was accomplished in 13 hours over roadless plains, bridgeless gulleys, hillocks of dried mud, bomb craters of muck, past dead men and dead fields. But on the whole General Rogov had been right. The Germans and Rumanians in their mad panic had not done a thorough job of destruction. The southern Ukraine had not suffered like the northern. Many houses were untouched, many fields were cultivated. "It's the new psychology," Rogov had explained. "They go faster now they're so near home."

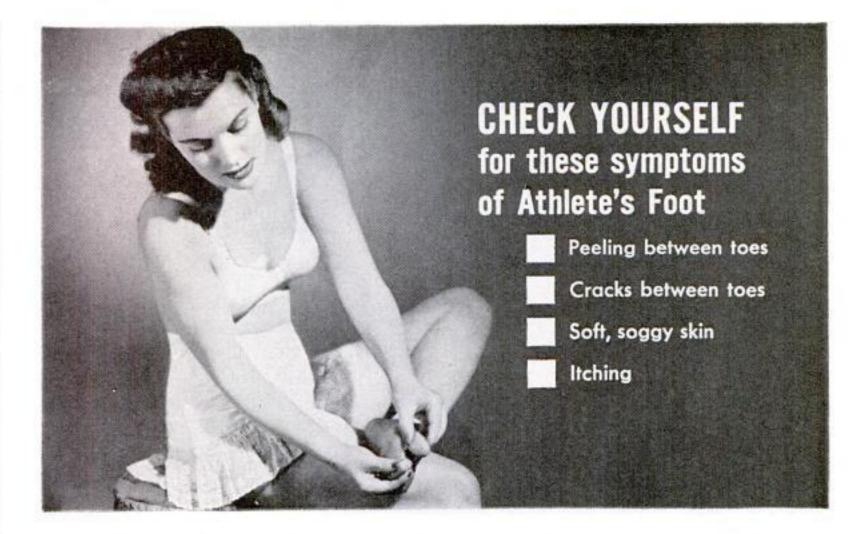
"Okay, kid!"

We slept that night in the windowless, heatless, cold-penetrated Bristol Hotel on Odessa's Pushkin Street. Next morning we were treated to a four-course breakfast. When one correspondent turned up sleepy-eyed 15 minutes after breakfast, Rogov chided him in English, "You are late. You can have no vodka." Then he quickly added, "Okay, kid, I make special permission for you."

After breakfast Rogov took us on a tour of Odessa's defenses. At the suburb New Arcadia, on the Black Sea shore, the beach was protected by tank barriers and barbed wire with a few light field-pieces scattered in the hills. Pointing to them Rogov said, 'Very difficult for second-front eyes?' An Englishman bristled and replied that the French coast was much more strongly fortified. For a moment Rogov's big-featured face lost its usual good-natured smile. The look in his large blue eyes hardened perceptibly. "I do not

agree," he snapped.

That evening the correspondents gathered in the freezing, candlelit dining room of the hotel, bundled in coats, hats and mufflers, while General Rogov discussed the Rumanian and German armies. The general prefaced his remarks with, "We often see American and British publications at our front. I especially like the magazine LIFE." General Rogov then sat back with one hand between the buttons of his greatcoat, the other behind his back. "Like Na-



HAVE YOU GOT IT?

Maybe you never realized it, but chances are you have Athlete's Foot. Surveys show over 70% of U. S. adults infected each year. Mild case may suddenly become serious. Now science has a better treatment! In thousands of test cases, practically all infection cleared up quickly with easy 2-way Quinsana method—used today by millions.

2-WAY TREATMENT



1. Use Quinsana on feet daily. The great majority of Chiropodists, specialists in care of the feet, recommend Quinsana.



2. Shake Quinsana powder into shoes daily to absorb moisture, reducing chances of re-infection from shoe linings.



IMPORTANT: The fungi which cause Athlete's Foot exist almost everywhere. For protection and relief, use Quinsana daily. Also excellent for excessive perspiration, foot odor. Pharmaceutical Division, The Mennen Company, Newark, N. J., San Francisco, Cal.

"This business of glamour includes stockings!"



"A photogenic leg has long been item 'A' in any girl's glamour," admits the glamourous Miss Heather.

"But, these days, it takes some thoughtful searching to find the proper stocking. That's why the glamour girls pounce on Cannon Rayons! Cannon stockings are deliberately designed to glamourize with their misty sheerness, their beautiful fit, their fashionably dull finish!

"And-handled properly-your Cannon stockings will wear and wear!"



Please tub your Cannons gently! Like all rayons, Cannons will not stand for rough treatment. Don't improvise on the rules-for-care. Better follow instructions carefully. And don't forget—Allow at Least 36 Hours to Dry!

Cannon Hosiery

HI-TWIST RAYON

Made by the makers of the famous Cannon Towels and Sheets CANNON MILLS, INC., 70 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

LIFE'S REPORTS (continued)

poleon," I teased him. Quickly he withdrew his hand and wagged it at me. "Two times wrong," he said. "I'm only a major general and I'm on the winning side."

The Rumanians, Rogov claimed, were "Gypsies, scroungers, speculators." "But the main thing," said General Rogov, "is that they don't want to fight because they do not know what they are fighting for." He said the Rumanians in flight had pinched kitchen utensils, lamps and even sheets off the wash line. The Germans are hated as deadly enemies, but Russians look upon Rumanians as petty gangsters. He foresaw a complete state of chaos in Rumania with the Germans now taking open control. "The German occupation," said General Rogov, "means that the Rumanians are less likely than ever to put up a stiff fight against us. And when your air force bombs Ploesti and Bucharest, it is of the utmost importance in demoralizing the Rumanians."

"But some Russian officials do not think so," I said. Rogov

smiled at me benignly, "Then do it more often."

Rogov said he had interrogated many Rumanians, including General Mazarini, and that "Rumanian officers know as much about politics as a pig does about oranges. War is a continuation of politics. We know why we are fighting and what for. The Rumanians are only told, 'Antonescu says so.'"

General Rogov thought that "ninety per cent of German officers and men no longer have any faith in victory and they are either too young or too old." He said the front lines are now often held by infantry with the tanks and mobile guns behind. If the infantry retreats, the tanks and guns begin firing at them. This happened north of Nikopol and southwest of Dnepropetrovsk, where the front lines were so close together it was clearly seen by Red Army observers.

"I hear people say," continued Rogov, "that the allies have drawn away a large proportion of the German air force from the USSR front. This is not quite accurate. The Germans have as many planes as in 1941 and 1942, but we have more and that's the difference."

When he concluded, some correspondents indicated they wanted to attend midnight mass. Rogov shrugged and said, "I'd rather

spend the time sleeping."

Next afternoon we drove to Odessa's Slobodka suburb, where the Rumanians had forced the Jews into a ghetto before shooting them. There in a modern public bathhouse were quartered Rumanian, Czech, Polish, French and German prisoners for sorting. The General directed that the prisoners be brought out on the sunny street for questioning by the correspondents. In the beginning, Rogov ordered that all questions be put in Russian through him, but he soon changed his mind and allowed the prisoners to speak directly to us. Rogov only half listened to their testimony as he idled the time by poking into the prisoners' pockets with great curiosity, removing a toothpaste tube here, a pencil there, or a picture which he held up for inspection with a wink at his audience. He was somewhat surprised at how moved allied correspondents were at conversing with Frenchmen who had been forced into the German Army and then deserted in Russia. A handsome young Lorrainer delivered a touching little speech. When the allies landed, he said, the French people would take arms and fight with them. Then, gesturing toward his group, he concluded, "And we'd like to be there with them." When the applause died down Rogov interjected, "Good material for the second front."

As the Rumanians filed in and the French out, Rogov sat down and said, "A regular theater. Okay, kid." While the Rumanians were being cross-questioned, Rogov said, "Mostly they keep asking only one question when captured at the front—is Bucharest fallen yet?" He laughed heartily when one comic-looking Rumanian prisoner announced proudly, "I am three years a deserter." Rogov whispered to some of us, "You see they don't even make good Nazis."

"See you in Bucharest"

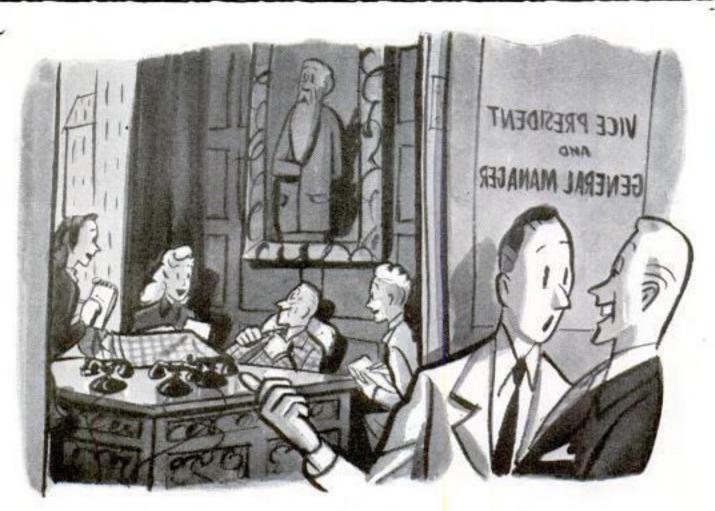
The General was asked how many German prisoners claimed to be Communists. "Only about 10%," he said, "but you don't get even that many who admit they are members of the National Socialist Party."

General Rogov blew on his hands, lit a cigaret and shoved his free hand back in his greatcoat Napoleon-style. "German officers were once very arrogant," he mused. "They refused to talk at all. Now

they tell you more than they actually know."

When the 16 correspondents piled into the back of an open truck to ride to the airport for the trip back to Moscow, the General climbed up on the fender and shook hands with everyone. As the truck roared off, he waved his fur hat and yelled, "I want to see you in Bucharest."





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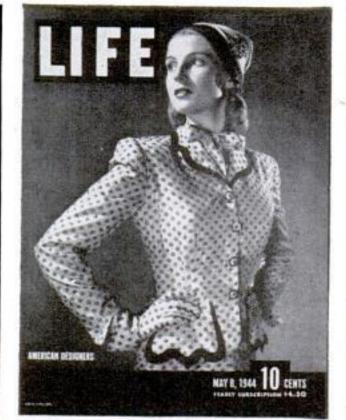
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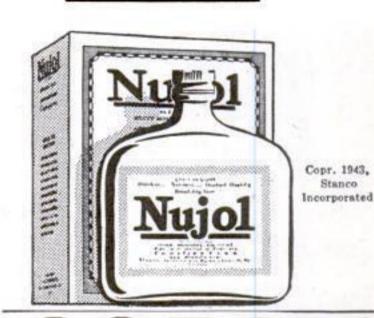
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he truck that took to water

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"Gosh!" he'd dream, picturing himself behind the wheel on a long, thrilling night run. "When I grow up I'm gonna drive a truck like that!"

When Johnny grew up, bugles were blowing. And one day he found himself on a loaded transport, just off an enemy shore.

"Hey, guys!" someone yelled. "Look what's comin' to take us off. Ducks!"

And up to the landing nets moved a stream of strange craft that were, in actual fact, trucks like Big Ed's — now taught how to swim!

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more and better things for more people equipped them so well that, in record time, they could *and did* produce a "truck that took to water."

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Vol. 16, No. 19

May 8, 1944

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PICTURES

W. Eugene Smith, who made the pictures of Pacific task-force action on pages 22-25, spent nine months in the Pacific as war photographer for Flying, Radio News and Popular Photography. He made most of his pictures while squeezed between pilot and turret gunner of a torpedo bomber. When he flew over Eniwetok (page 23) he had an ice pack on his side to hold off an appendicitis attack. Last week he became a 4F, leaves soon to make more war pictures.

The following list, page by page, shows the source from which each picture lin this issue was gathered. Where a single page is indebted to several sources, credit is recorded picture by picture (left to right, top to bottom) and line by line (lines separated by dashes) unless otherwise specified.

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89-WARNER BROS. - FRANKLIN J. MEINE COLLECTION

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92-BROWN BROTHERS, PETER STACK-POLE, from MARK TWAIN, A BIO-

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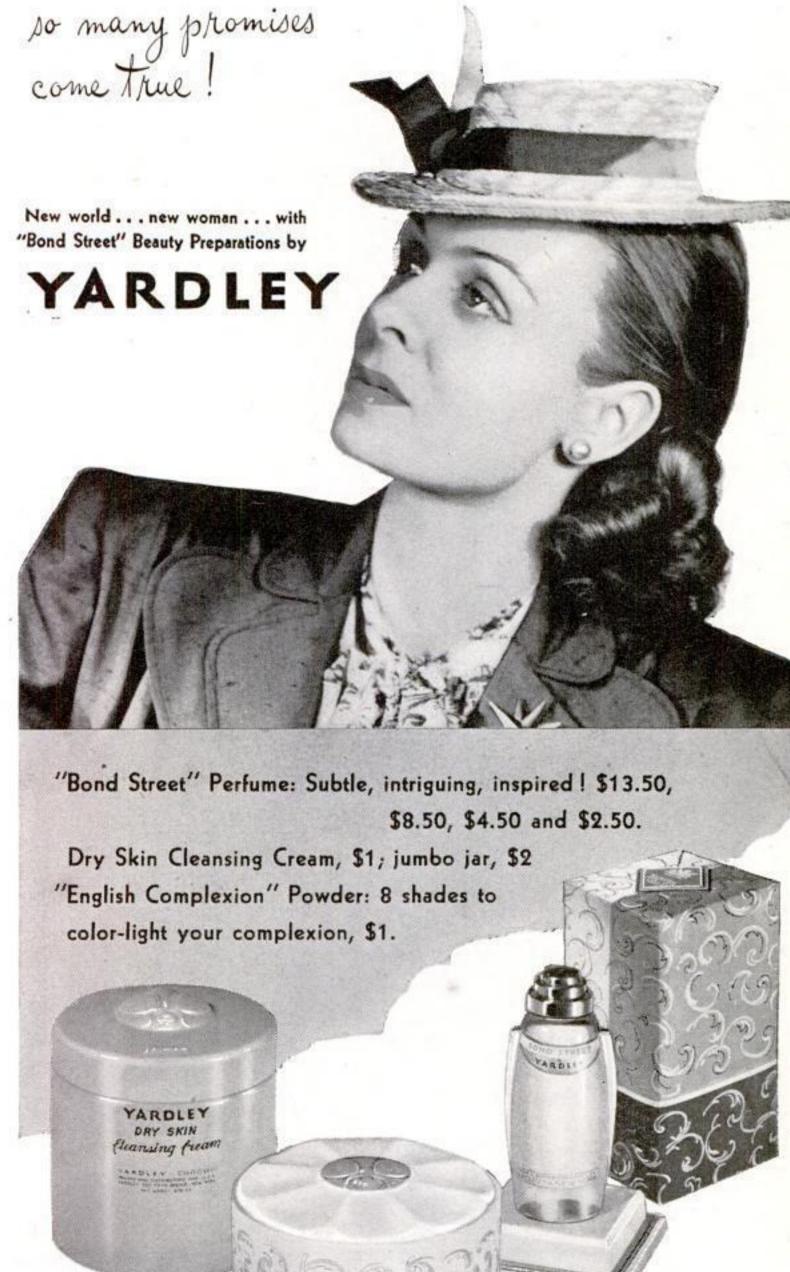
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The girl who is pledged to Humanity.

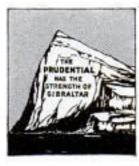
I know that on every battlefront some woman—such as I shall try to be—is helping to save the lives of American soldiers, perhaps the life of my own brother, perhaps your sweetheart.

Nurses are needed everywhere, and so I am going to be a nurse...
training here at home... with later a free choice of how I shall
serve. I am going to help people get well, and someday I am going
to be a better wife and mother, too, because of this training in the
proud profession of nursing which the government will give me.

Yes, nurses are needed—here at home in *civilian* hospitals and clinics as well as military. To train them, your government, through the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps, offers to intelligent young women a professional education *free*...with smart street uniforms...a monthly allowance while learning...preparation

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OVER AFTER-DINNER COFFEE ADMIRAL KING EXHIBITS HIS RARE LAUGH FOR A PHOTOGRAPHER AT INFORMAL CLASS (ANNAPOLIS, '01) REUNION IN NEW ORLEANS LAST WEEK

THE BIGGEST NAVY SHEER SIZE OF ADMIRAL KING'S NEW FLEET HAS REVOLUTIONIZED THE WORLD'S NAVAL STRATEGY

Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the U. S. fleet and chief of naval operations, is normally a stern, serious man. There is nothing funny about directing the lives of more than 2,000,000 men and the larger movements of the world's greatest battle fleet. In the picture shown above he is laughing just about as hard as a man can. Actually this fine humor was the result of a reunion last week with a

few Annapolis classmates, but if there ever was an admiral who could afford a little honest joy about the state of his command, it is Ernest King.

A week before the death of Navy Secretary Knox, Admiral King had given him a 50,000 word report called *Our Navy at War*. In this document Admiral King described with frank detail exactly what we had lost at places like Sunda Strait, Savo Island and Kula Gulf. But in his frankness was the calm confidence of a man who knew that his fleet had passed through its most difficult trials. In one great rush U. S. productive power had changed the Navy from a force which husbanded its strength for limited operations to a giant which is now battering the enemy almost as it chooses. The colossal fact of this new Navy is partly shown in pictures on following pages.



CAPITAL SHIPS

Giant task force anchors in lagoon

The naval war in the Pacific, according to Admiral King's report, has been divided into four main periods. The first was defensive, the second defensive-offensive, the third offensive-defensive, the fourth and latest offensive. What accomplished this evolution is partly shown in this picture released April 25 by the Navy, giving the U.S. public its first glimpse of its 1944 sea

force. Anchored in Marshall Islands lagoon is a single force of six battleships, nine aircraft carriers, countless cruisers, destroyers and cargo ships. They are only a part of the immense task force which seized control of the Marshalls early in February.

Nearly all of these ships have been commissioned since Pearl Harbor. In the left foreground is a carrier

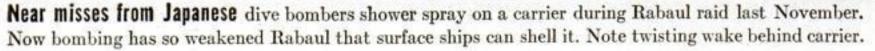


of the *Independence* class, built on a hull originally designed for a 10,000-ton cruiser. Beyond it are a battle-ship of the *South Dakota* class (35,000 tons), a battle-ship of the *Iowa* class (at 52,000 tons the biggest warships afloat), another *Independence*-class carrier. In the row stretching from the right to the middle distance are the carrier *Enterprise* (20,000 tons), four carriers

of the *Essex* class (25,000 tons), another battleship of the *Iowa* class. In the faint row of ships across the horizon are two more carriers and three more battleships. Beyond them is the low-lying rim of the atoll.

Even though the new battleships are fast enough to keep up with carriers, the carrier is still the capital ship of the modern task force. The battleships are insurance against the possibility of enemy surface vessels getting close enough to shell the thin-skinned carrier. But the battleship is principally a big gun platform to defend the carrier against aerial attack. However, one new use has been found for older ships of the line. In a few cases their guns have been used in land assaults, shelling pillboxes from as close as 1,000 yards.

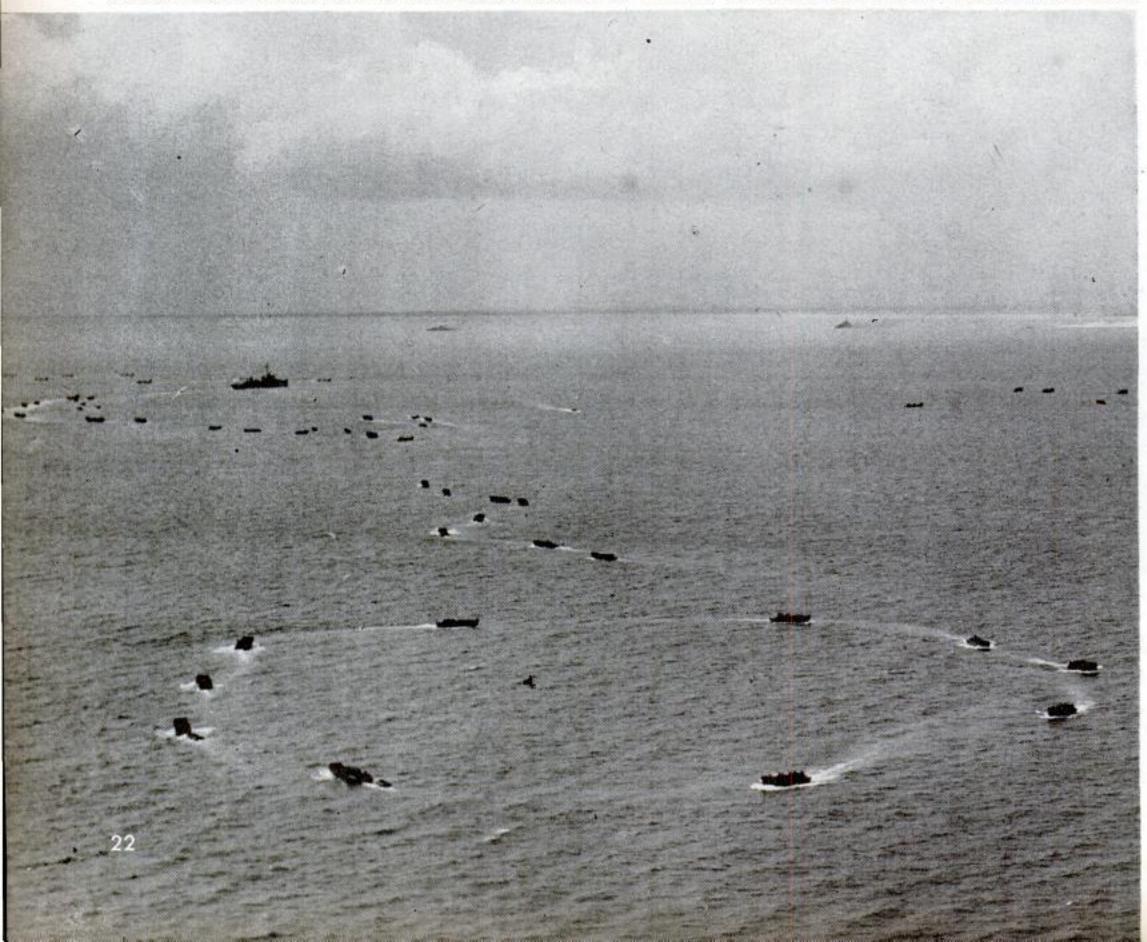






Carrier planes hit Tinian in the Marianas on Feb. 22. Between 60 and 80 Japanese planes were destroyed on this airfield alone. Photographer W. Eugene Smith, who

SMALL BOATS CIRCLE AT RENDEZVOUS BEFORE LANDING ON TARAWA. SHIPS CLOSER TO SHORE ARE SHELLING BEACH



NAVY ATTACKS

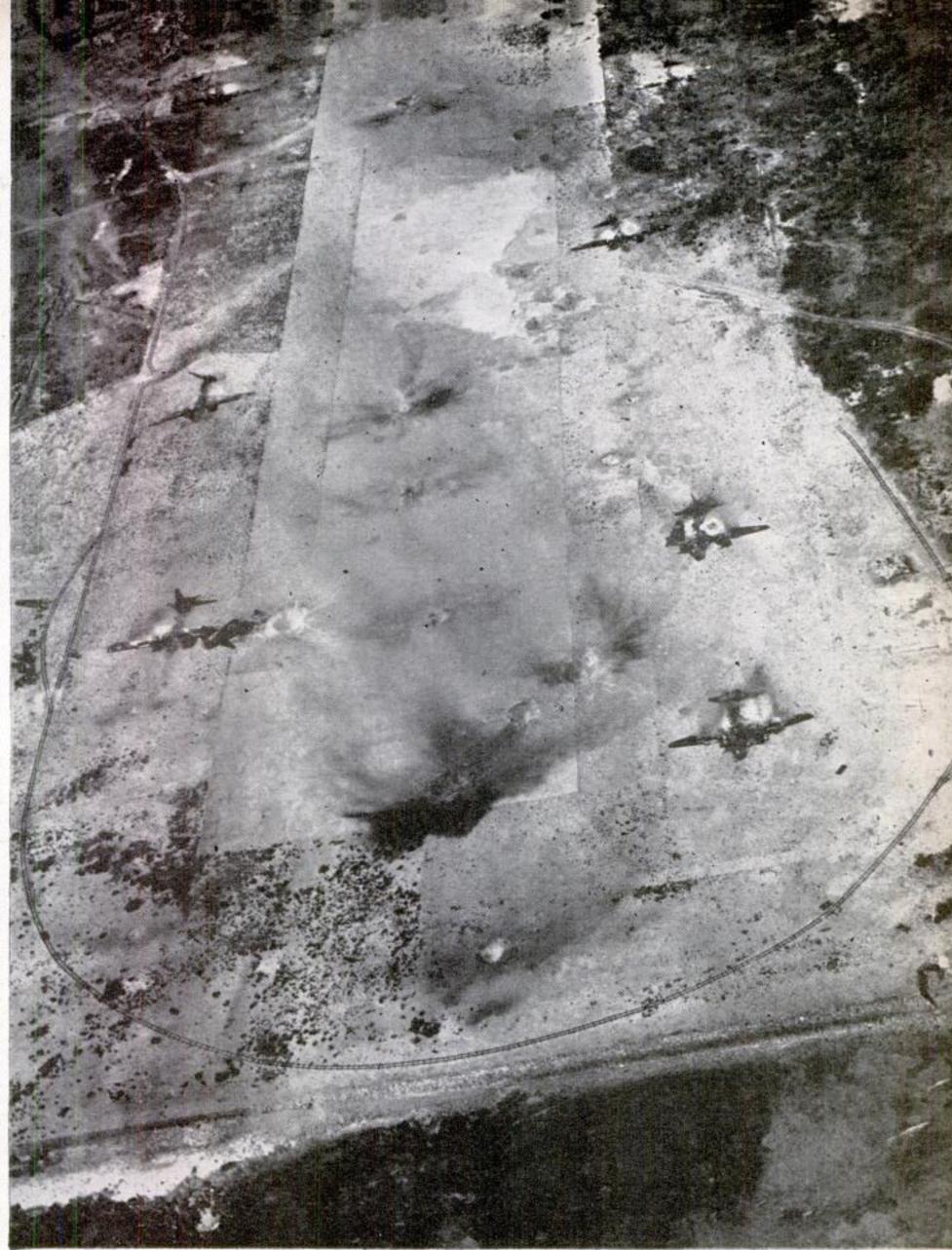
U. S. strength in carriers has

It was the fond hope of the Japanese when the war started that their screen of island air bases would hold off the U.S. fleet. They scattered air strips all through their own islands and those they seized immediately after Pearl Harbor. The Americans, the Japanese reasoned, could not afford to take the islands because the Japanese air bases were mutually supporting. If one island were attacked, Japanese planes from another could gravely wound the attacking U.S. force. The Americans just did not have enough carriers to defend a task force and attack at the same time. It would, our enemy figured, be a naval war of attrition, and the beauty of it was that they would risk no ships. Not only that but the Americans would be powerless to get behind the screen, because ships and planes based on the islands would cut their lines of supply.

The Japanese miscalculated badly. They undoubtedly expected American carrier strength to increase, but the size and speed of the expansion stunned them. In the fall of 1942, said Admiral King's report, there were only three American fleet carriers left afloat: the Saratoga, the Enterprise and the Ranger. Eighteen months later more than 50 carriers of all types were



made the pictures on these two pages, reported that Tinian was a beautiful place. The orderly fields also show that the Japanese have been in possession a long time.



Airfield on Eniwetok Atoll was knocked out by planes on Feb. 2. Attack destroyed twin-engined bombers on the ground, badly pitted the runway. Another task force came back on Feb. 16 to land assault troops.

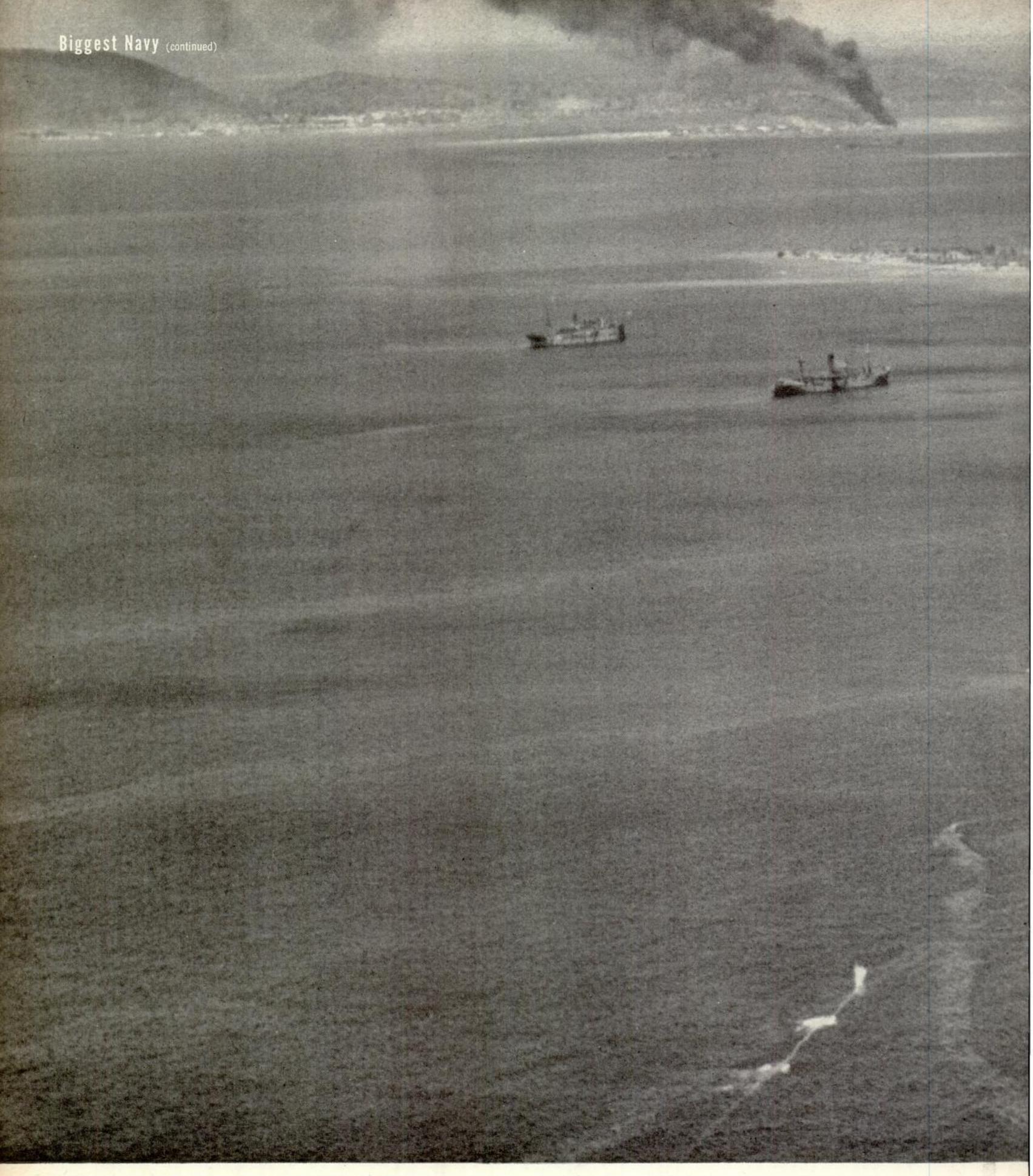
THE ISLANDS

defeated Japanese "unsinkables"

operating in the Pacific alone. In the Gilberts and the Marshalls the carrier task forces were not only able to protect themselves, but so thoroughly plastered all of the Japanese airfields in the area that there were no planes in the air to oppose them at the landings. At the same time the new carrier fleet was big enough to send other forces to attack the inner Japanese bases: Truk, Palau, the Marianas.

The lesson of these successes was not that airpower reigned supreme. In the actual taking of the islands the troops had bloody fighting no matter how devastating the preliminary bombardment had been. But they did prove that American sea and airpower could now hit the Japanese just about where it wanted. The U.S. fleet, now on the offensive, had the luxury of being able to pick its targets. The staring dilemma before the Japanese admirals was that somewhere they must choose a place where they had a chance of defeating this Goliath. In the Japanese naval tradition they were waiting for the Americans to overextend themselves. But as they waited, the American strength grew. Eventually no power on earth will be able to stop the U.S. fleet from escorting troopships to Japan itself.





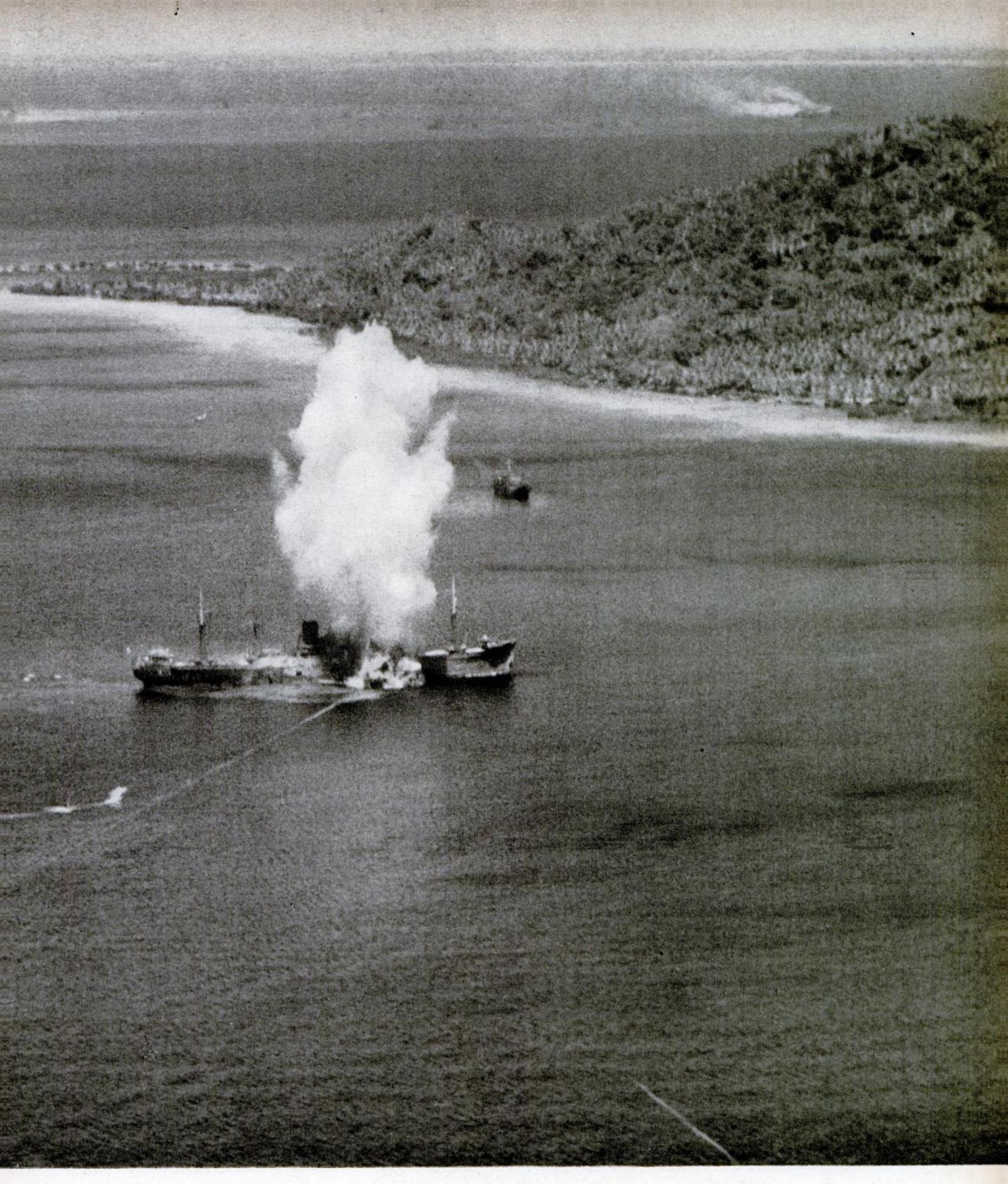
PLANES AT WORK

Torpedo bombers hit ship at Truk

The most serious shortage faced by Admiral King's Navy now is the scarcity of Japanese ships to sink. Early in February a Liberator reconnaissance plane found the great lagoon of Truk filled with Japanese warships, including a number of carriers. But when the task-force planes attacked on Feb. 16 they found nothing but a few cruisers, destroyers and cargo ships.

The planes hit nearly everything in sight but the big game had escaped. Later it was the same story at Tinian and Palau. The Japanese were still waiting.

The striking war picture shown above was made by Photographer W. Eugene Smith on the Feb. 16 raid. It shows a big Japanese tanker in Truk lagoon at the split second when an American torpedo is exploding



against its side. The plane that Smith was in was one of a division of four Grumman torpedo bombers which simultaneously attacked the tanker. Besides the direct hit, which left a straight wake running diagonally from left to right, three other torpedoes can be seen in the water. One, probably damaged in launching, describes an erratic path across the wake of the first.

Another one, also probably damaged, is coming into the camera field from the left, leaving a string of foam patches as it reaches the end of its run. The third torpedo, just entering the picture at the lower right, is traveling straight but it is badly aimed. By a lucky coincidence, Photographer Smith reports, the last torpedo kept on going until it hit the next ship. When he took the picture, Smith's plane was in a sharp banked turn after strafing a gunboat to draw fire from planes still making their torpedo runs. From his uncomfortable seat on the oxygen bottles between pilot and turret gunner, Smith caught flash of the exploding torpedo and shot blindly. A moment later oily black smoke began to pour out of the burning tanker.

AVERY VS. U.S.

SOME NOTES FOR A CAPTION FOR ONE OF THE GREAT NEWS PICTURES OF OUR TIME

If a Montgomery Ward press agent and a great historian had plotted and planned for years, they could never have improved on the picture opposite. It is a picture like the sword of Alexander the Great which, in a flash, cut the Gordian knot and turned its beautifully intricate interdependence into two dead masses of twine. In this picture half the great social and political issues of America's last ten years lie riven and exposed, their ends twitching. None of them is solved by it, any more than Alexander solved the Gordian knot. They will grow together again. But Sewell Avery's flash of synthetic martyrdom will rest immortal in the files, alongside the midget on J. P. Morgan's knee.

The soldiers are Sergeant Jacob Lepak of Milwaukee and Private Cecil Dies of Nashville, military police of the 740th Battalion. They do not appear to relish their assignment, which was to carry the 69-year-old president of Montgomery Ward from his Chicago office to the street. Mr. Avery, on the other hand, courted the carrying. Shortly afterward, on learning that the government had sought a judge's approval for its seizure of his plant, and that Ward's side of the case would be heard, he expressed his satisfaction that "the government still recognized the Constitution." That is the issue he was trying to force.

Ward's and WLB

Sewell Avery's hatred of the New Deal goes back to the Liberty League; his fight with the War Labor Board goes back to 1942. After a CIO strike in the Ward plant at that time, the WLB ordered Ward's to include a "maintenance-of-membership" clause in its union contract. This is a formula which WLB had worked out to protect unions from the risk of losing members as a result of their no-strike pledge, but which Ward's considers tantamount to a closed shop. Avery signed the contract only after he had twice been ordered to do so by the President, "as Commander in Chief in time of war."

When the contract expired last December, Ward's refused to renew it, claiming the union no longer represented the employes. There had indeed been a big turnover; and the WLB, again taking charge, told the union to ask for a plant election from the National Labor Relations Board. It also told Ward's to extend the contract until the election was held, thus freezing the status quo. Ward's refused to extend the maintenance-of-membership clause. The union, having asked for an election, struck. The President sent a stern message to both sides. The union went back to work, but Avery sent the President a letter, which he also published in the papers, repeating his refusal to obey the WLB, denouncing its authority in the case and also challenging the President's right to do anything about it.

By that time both sides had gone too far to retreat. The President had to accept the challenge; it was not only his interpretation of the Constitution against Avery's, it was also WLB against its enemies, both in labor and in management, who are eager to see its authority torn down. Avery was defying one of the powers which the government depends on to conduct the war.

Had the showdown always been inevitable? Perhaps; but a more alert war administration could have confined it to a courtroom rather than turning it into a street scene. But the WLB strategy is to keep out of the courts because speed is of the essence in its decision. When Ward's brought suit against WLB in the courts, WLB contended that its orders were not "legally binding," being part of the President's war powers. That is indeed the way the Smith-Connally act sets the WLB up; it calls for more voluntary submission than businessmen are used to in times of peace. Thousands of them have submitted to this restraint, either from patriotism or from the lack of any clear alternative. But Avery has a marathon record of court battles with the war administration and, like John L. Lewis before him, found the alternative.

His refusal to obey the WLB opened the way for the government's countermove: a straight power play. The government is by definition a monopoly of ultimate physical force. Avery's triumph lay in pushing the administration to its last refuge against its citizens, the summoning of soldiers. When they opened their papers next morning, business executives everywhere looked at his picture and thought, "It might be me!"

Mr. Taylor's Predicament

"The soldiers with the iron hats," as Avery called them, are not carrying their man to a concentration camp, nor did they beat him with rubber truncheons. A few minutes after the picture was taken he was in his car speeding to his Lake Shore Drive home, where he spent the rest of the day. The difference between a constitutional government and the other kind is that a constitutional government's disposal of force is limited, by mutual consent, to certain agreed occasions. The government was reluctant to admit that this was one of the occasions. For a while the Department of Justice toyed with quieter measures: suspending Ward's mailing privileges, refusing it priorities on wrapping paper, etc. When the President ordered the plant seized, his men did not seem to know quite what to do. Under Secretary of Commerce Wayne Chatfield Taylor, the first arrival in Avery's office, was welcomed with suave courtesy, but told he could not have Ward's. When he came back later with nine deputy marshals, Avery told them they were trespassing and they left without drawing their guns. Next came Lieut. Pincura and four soldiers. It was about 6 o'clock. "I am taking over this plant," said the lieutenant. "Does that mean I have to leave?" asked Avery, smiling. "Yes," said the lieutenant. "No," said Avery, almost at the same time. Then, glancing at his watch, "Well, time to go home anyway," he said serenely, picked up his hat and left.

Next morning Attorney General Biddle was there. Avery refused to turn over the plant to him, too, or to cooperate with the "trespassers" in any way. So Sergeant Lepak and Private Dies carried him out. His parting remark to Biddle was, "You New Dealer!"

But Under Secretary Taylor, left in charge, soon confessed that he could not run a \$600,-000,000-a-year business without the help of Avery and his executives. Hence the government is eager for a judicial decision as to whether its seizure is legal. As Federal Judge Holly said, "This case is now in court, where it belongs."

It is certainly not Avery's fault that it was not there sooner. Even after the President's order, a court order could also have been obtained, and the seizure effected by marshals instead of "soldiers in iron hats." To put on a show of recalcitrance in those circumstances, Avery would have had to defy the judicial process itself.

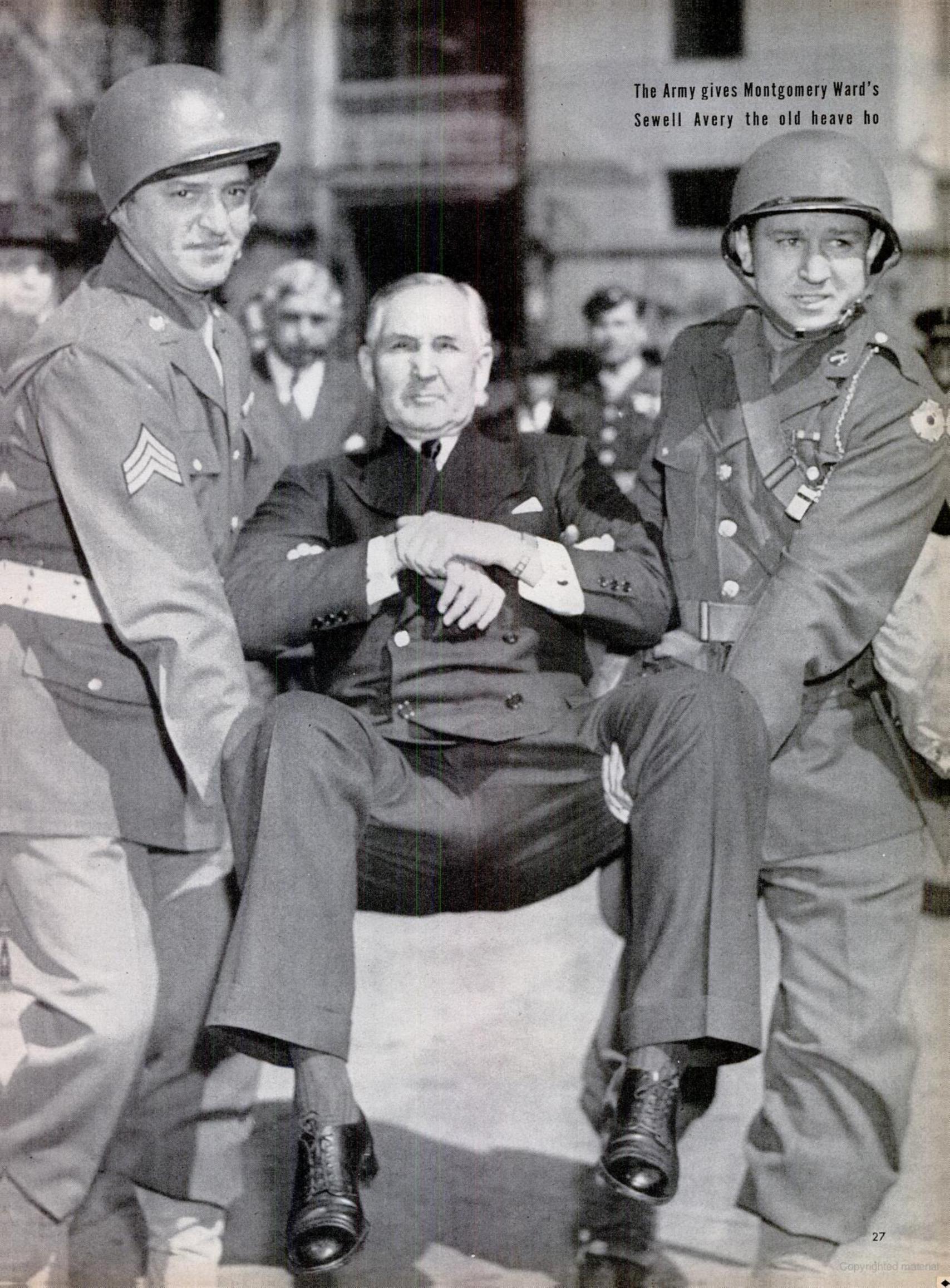
Mail-Order Peanut Vender

In raising his revolt to the constitutional plane, Mr. Avery touched off still another deep issue: the nature and purpose of the war. "The important thing, next to winning the war," said he, "is that we practice the freedoms and liberties here at home that we preach to others." The government claims that even a distributor of civilian goods, like Ward's, can endanger the war effort.

But Congress, which has been conspicuously unwilling from the first to fight a "total" war, at once revealed that it has not changed its opinion. Resolutions to investigate the Ward seizure flew thick and fast. "Montgomery Ward's is just like any little country store," said Representative Dewey of Illinois. "When is this thing going to reach the hamburg stand and the peanut vender?" demanded Representative Cox of Georgia. "If they can take a store building, then they can take your home!" said Representative Allen of Illinois. Then Senator Byrd made the real point which was in the back of Congress' mind: "Generalissimo Biddle did not lead an invading army into the office of John Lewis!" Coal was a more obvious war necessity than household furnishings; the argument for leaving Lewis alone was that you can't mine coal with bayonets. But are they any more appropriate for heaving a 69-year-old Liberty Leaguer out of his office?

Now, manifestly, Ward's is not like any little country store: it employs 78,000 people. Manifestly, too, they won't take over your home or your hamburg stand. They won't; but can they? This is the profound issue, as old as political philosophy, which Avery's picture illuminates like lightning.

To count him a true martyr, you would have to believe that the administration is really plotting, or at least willing, to over-throw the Constitution. It isn't. Avery had to reach a little too far for his martyrdom. But a government that allowed itself to use soldiers against a citizen, without exhausting the alternatives to force, is guilty of reaching also. There are still paths to the courts which do not require such conspicuous bad manners on both sides.





U. S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE ADOLF BERLE, BRITAIN'S LORD BEAVERBROOK AND EDWARD P. WARNER, OF U.S. CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD, TALK POSTWAR AIR COMMERCE

THE ALLIES TALK

Stettinius and Berle discuss the postwar world with the British

Tor the past month Britain and America have been talking over the postwar world in London. Adolf Augustus Berle Jr., U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, was frankly out to get "the biggest slice of pie that we can" when he sat down with Britain's equally tough Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Privy Seal, to discuss postwar civil aviation. The bits of paper on the floor are the shredded remains of the replies from his colleagues to notes which "the Beaver" passes around at conferences.

The whole future of the planet was the province of U. S. Under Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, who is seen on the right-hand page with Britain's Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and his Skye terrier Nipper. Stettinius was sent to England with no real power but with limitless authority. Everything he may have said may be undone by the U. S. Government. But the British were obliged to take his quiet, cheerful, modest voice as the voice of Franklin D. Roosevelt.



U.S. UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE EDWARD R. STETTINIUS MAKES A USEFUL FRIEND OF ANTHONY EDEN'S SKYE TERRIER, NIPPER, AT EDEN'S SUSSEX ESTATE OF BINDERTON HOUSE

The brain reels at the scope of what he talked about. He talked about the Polish Ukraine, East Prussia, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the rehabilitation of western Europe, Marshal Badoglio, Finland and the Soviet peace terms, the surrender of Rumania, the German consulate at Tangier, Turkish chrome, Swedish ball bearings, Argentine beef for Britain, military occupation zones in Germany, the postwar balance of warships and warplanes, Soviet Russia's demands, tariffs,

oil, the appointment of a new ambassador to the exiled governments to succeed Biddle, a world money, a world police force, colonies and mandates, Chinese supplies and God only knows what else.

The English liked Stettinius very much. He is modest, not gabby, likes to say "old boy," "gentlemen," and "what do you think?" But the English are remarkably impervious to charm when their whole world is at stake. Stettinius had a huge staff to talk details. But

obviously the subjects were too big and too conglomerate for anybody to understand the sum total of all the talks. Possibly the most important act of Stettinius' trip, as seen above, was to scratch the chin of Eden's dog, Nipper, among the daffodils of Sussex.

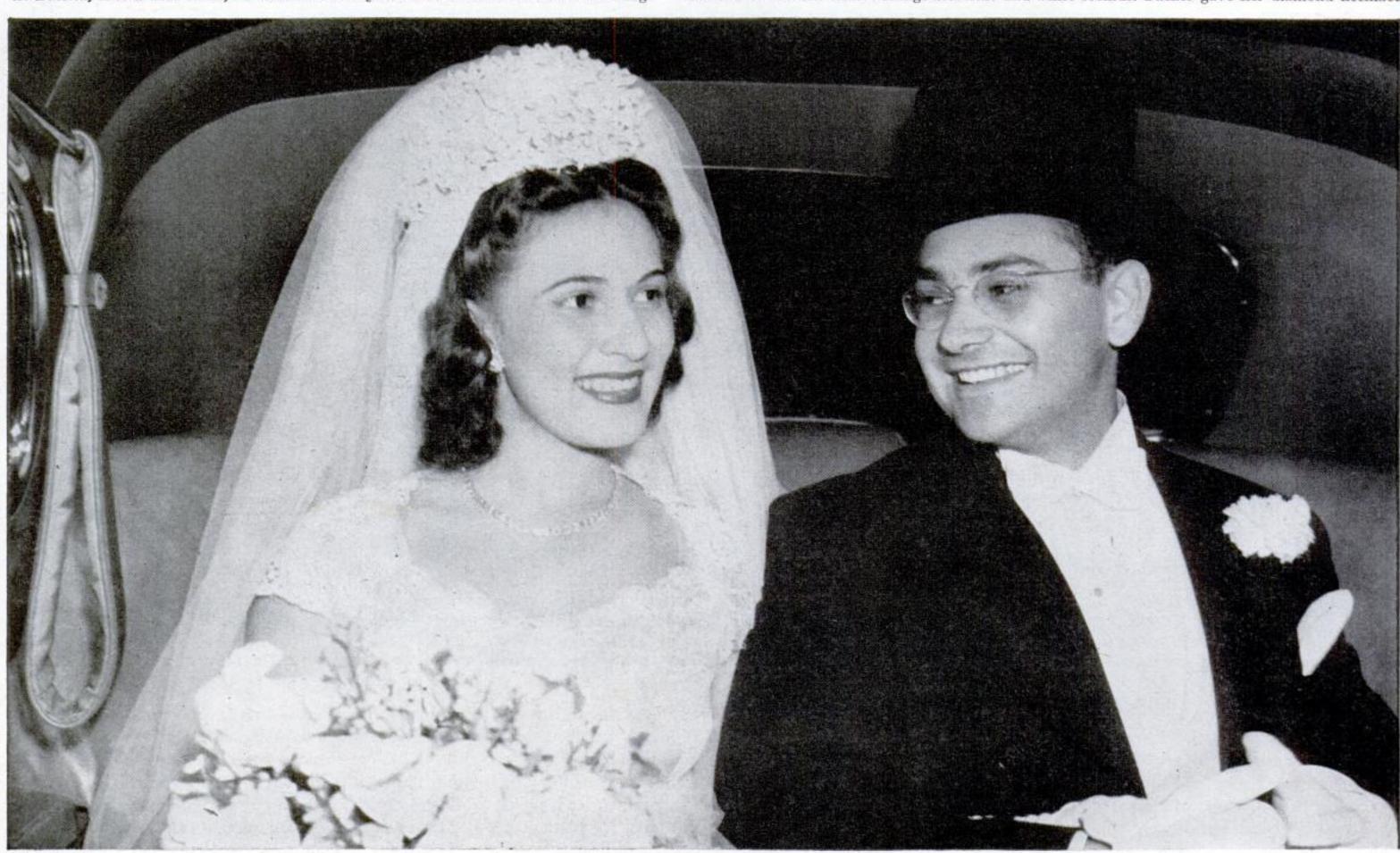
Last week the British Foreign Office announced the "informal and exploratory exchanges of views" with Stettinius had revealed "A very large measure of common ground." Of such is the kingdom of diplomacy.



Father brings bride to the altar of Havana's ancient Columbus Cathedral. Father Fulgencio Batista, once a field hand, has become in 10 years best-dressed man at the wedding.



Groom takes bride. The bride wears gown of "Lyon silk with a bodice of point à l'aiguille lace," a Lanvin model. She carries orange blossoms and white orchids. Father gave her diamond necklace.



The dimple, the beautiful teeth and the alert gaze, all inherited from her father, are shown to advantage in this charm-

ing picture. The fortunate groom gave every evidence of appreciating his bride. She in turn seemed to enjoy Antonio. He

has been her best beau for four years, since she turned 13. Mirtha wore diamond earrings and her father's necklace,

WEDDING IN CUBA

President Batista marries off his pretty eldest daughter Mirtha, 17

The crown on the social career of Cuba's President Fulgencio Batista was the wedding in Havana April 22 of his eldest daughter Mirtha, 17. Before Batista seized power in 1933 he had been a tailor's assistant, carpenter, caneworker, railroad hand, mechanic, port worker and finally a crack Army court stenographer with the rank of sergeant. At first Cuban society had snubbed him violently and he had snubbed Cuban society in return. But he has always had charm and he is tough and smart. He learned how to dress and how to act. He encouraged his daughter's romance from the age of 13 with Antonio, son of a socialite Havana engineer, Jose Perez Benitoa. Mirtha was sent to Eden Hall in Philadelphia for half a year in 1942, where she played field hockey and basketball, talked only of Antonio. Last summer their engagement was announced.

On the wedding night "the greatest gathering of notables in Cuba's social history" stood jammed in Columbus Cathedral, the pews having been removed. The witnesses for the bride and groom included the entire government and high command of Cuba. The Pope sent his special blessing. And, as can be seen here, the smile of the bride lit up the cathedral.

In June Cuba votes for President Batista's successor.



Columbus Cathedral, scene of wedding, was begun in 1656, once held the controversial bones of Columbus, now in Spain.



The cake is cut cooperatively by bride and groom while father (right) and Maid of Honor Dulce Maria Acevedo (right of

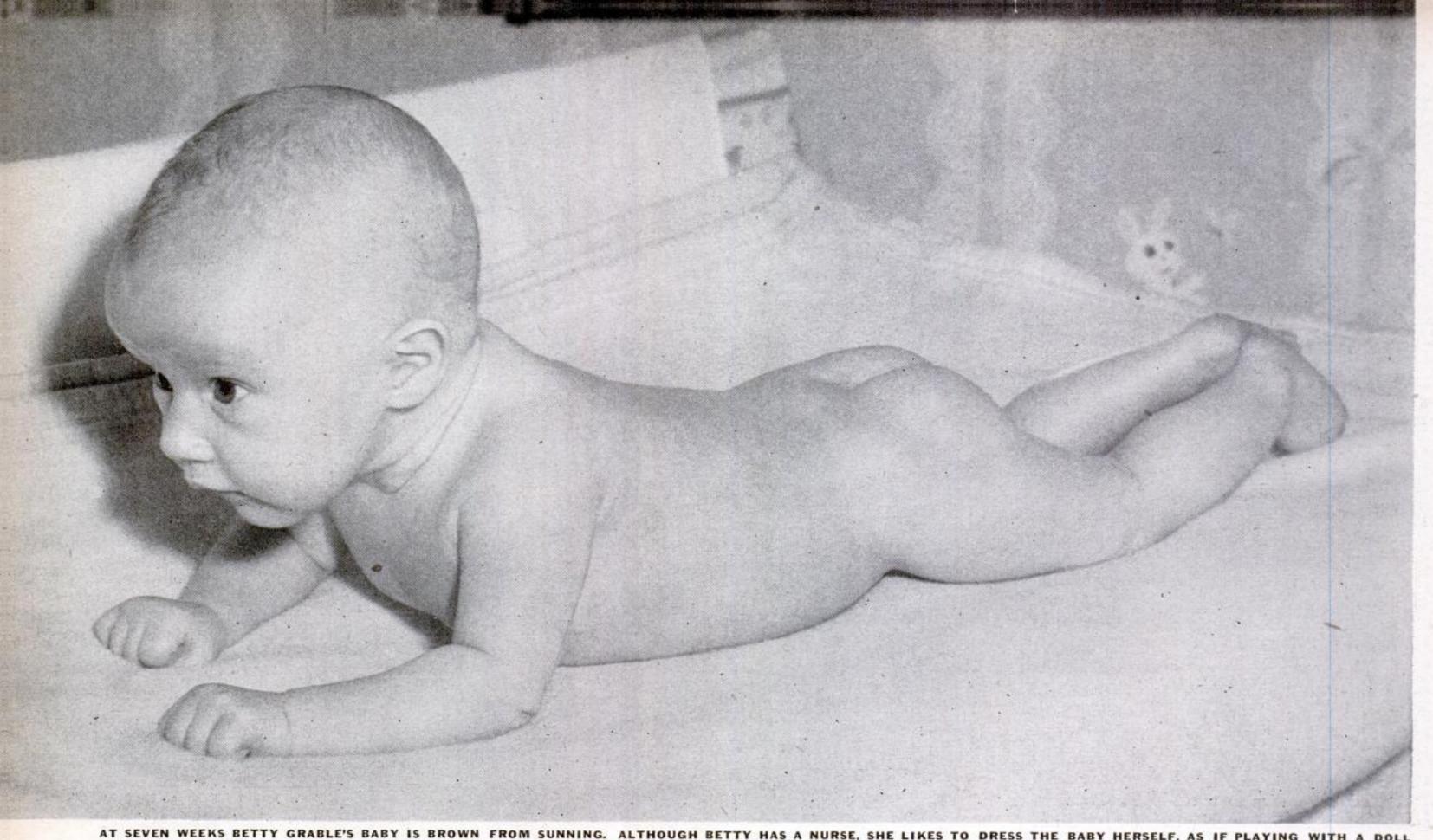
groom) look on. In foreground is bride's sister, Elicita, 4, still morose after being teased by her brother, who was ring boy.



In double-ring ceremony, groom gets the ring from Archbishop of Havana Monsignor Manuel Arteaga, while two rival photographers (rear) work on the thoroughly photographed scene.



Mother Batista (center) stands between groom's father and mother, Señor and Señora Jose Perez Benitoa. Father is successful architect and engineer. Both families are short and heavy.



AT SEVEN WEEKS BETTY GRABLE'S BABY IS BROWN FROM SUNNING. ALTHOUGH BETTY HAS A NURSE, SHE LIKES TO DRESS THE BABY HERSELF, AS IF PLAYING WITH A DOLL

GRABLE'S BABY

At 7 weeks Victoria Elizabeth James has her first picture taken

Victoria Elizabeth James (above) was born at 3:35 Va.m. on March 3 by a Caesarean section at the Cedars of Lebanon Hospital in Los Angeles. At birth she weighed 7 lb., 12 oz. and was 19 inches tall. Her mother, Betty Grable, was born Dec. 18, 1916 at the Grable home, 3955 Lafayette Ave., St. Louis. At birth Betty weighed 7 lb., 8 oz. At the time nobody thought to measure her.

The picture above, one of Victoria's first, was taken when she was seven weeks old. Victoria's formula is 17 oz. of sterile water, 13 oz. of Pet milk, 3 tbs. Dextro Maltose No. 1. Her feedings are 4 oz. every four hours and she has to take Ascorbic Acid Tablets because she cannot digest orange juice.

Betty wheels her baby daily around her Coldwater Canyon home. While she wheels, she sings. Her favorite tune is from her latest movie: Pin Up Girl. The words: "You're my Little Pin Up Girl, honestly you are, to me you have the grace of an angel, the face of a movie star. You're my Little Pin Up Girl."*

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Another FIPCS TOME Stranough WEAR-REIN WEAR-REIN THE

WEAR-RESISTING
RUBBER FOR
EXTRA MILEAGE

COOLER-RUNNING
RUBBER FOR
EXTRA STRENGTH
EXTRA SAFETY

PLEXTREAD

Assures Longer Mileage and Greater Safety

Do you realize that practically all tires were made with the same type of natural rubber before the war? And do you remember how much farther and safer some tires ran than others? Today, all passenger car tires are made with the same type of synthetic rubber. And there is still a tremendous difference in their performance.

It takes more than good rubber, synthetic or natural, to make good tires. It takes good cord fabric, good compounding, good construction, good workmanship and that priceless ingredient which we Americans call "know-how."

Take the famous Firestone Gear-Grip Tread. You know that it provides extra protection against skidding because of its 3,456 sharp-edged angles. But do you know why it delivers so much extra mileage? The answer is in the Duplex Tread. From the road surface deep down to the base, it is made of rubber compounded for extra toughness to resist wear. The base and sidewalls are made of rubber compounded to make the tire cooler-running and more efficient, for greater safety.

With new tires so hard to get, it is more important to get the best tires that money can buy. And that means Firestone Tires because Firestone Tires stay safer, longer. So when you get a new tire certificate, go to your nearby Firestone dealer or Firestone store and buy extra-value Firestone DeLuxe Champion Tires.



SAFTI-LOCK CORDS

Tightly woven, stronger cords Safti-Locked together for extra strength.



GUM-DIPPING

Each tire cord is insulated against friction and internal heat to protect against blowouts.



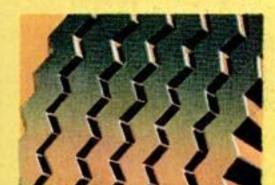
VITAMIC RUBBER

Extra protection against weather checking and wear.



SAFTI-SURED CONSTRUCTION

Welds tread and cord body into a single unit of tremendous strength.



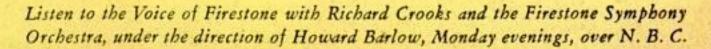
GEAR-GRIP TREAD

3,456 sharpedged angles provide extra protection against skid-



"KNOW-HOW"

More than 40 years' experience assures extra performance.







CANADIAN DEAD OF THE ESSEX SCOTTISH REGIMENT LIE ON THE PEBBLE BEACH OF DIEPPE



ENFILADING FIRE GOT THESE MEN TRYING TO GET THROUGH BARBED WIRE



MAIN CANADIAN ASSAULT ON THE TOWN OF DIEPPE LEFT THIS MOURNFUL RESIDUE BEHIND



A CANADIAN DEEP IN ETERNAL SLEEP RESTS ON THE BEACH AMONG WEAPONS

DIEPPE NEWSREEL TEACHES INVASION LESSONS

With unaccustomed Christian humility, the U. S. Army last week released a sobering German newsreel of the Aug. 19, 1942 raid on Dieppe, as a reminder of the risk of invasion. This surprise attack on a 10-mile stretch of French coast around the resort town of Dieppe was an unmitigated disaster for the Allies. The Germans turned out to be fantastically stronger than the British had expected. Somewhere

around 6,000 men, including a handful of American Rangers, attempted the raid. Of 5,000 Canadians, 3,372 were killed, wounded or captured. Though some raiding forces up and down the coast fought their way inland for brief and bloody skirmishes, the main forces in front of Dieppe itself never got into the town but were slaughtered on the beach and promenade.

Churchill's alibi for the failure of this mission was

"the altogether unexpected strength of blocks at the ends of streets." Yet Britain had complete control of the air and the air cooperation was ideal throughout.

The plain fact was—and is—that direct assault upon a well-defended enemy coastline, is just about the most difficult undertaking in the books. We have learned much since Dieppe. But so have Nazis who have been strengthening their defenses ever since.

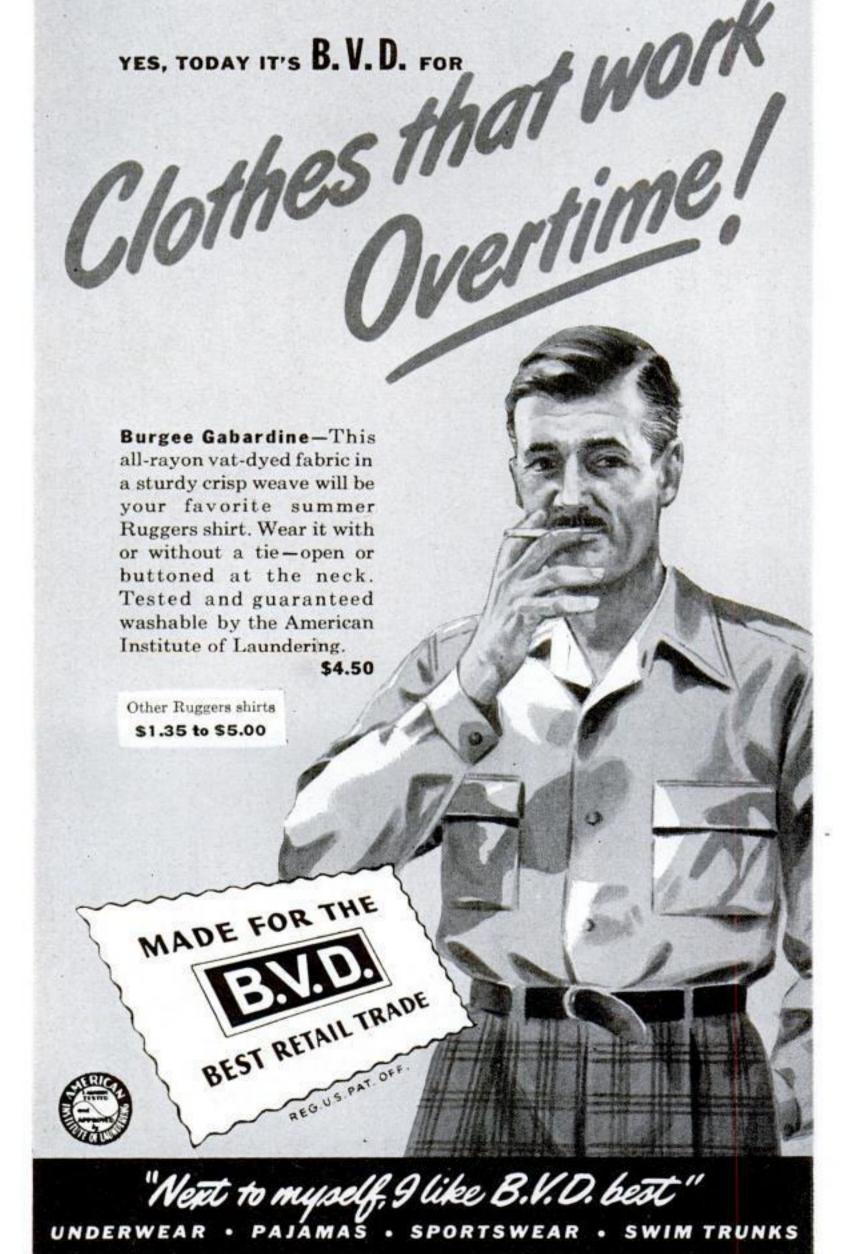
ANOTHER STRETCH OF BEACH SHOWS WHAT DID NOT GET AWAY. U-PIPE ON TANK IS EXHAUST EXTENSION SO THAT TANK CAN GO INTO SEA WITHOUT FLOODING THE ENGINE



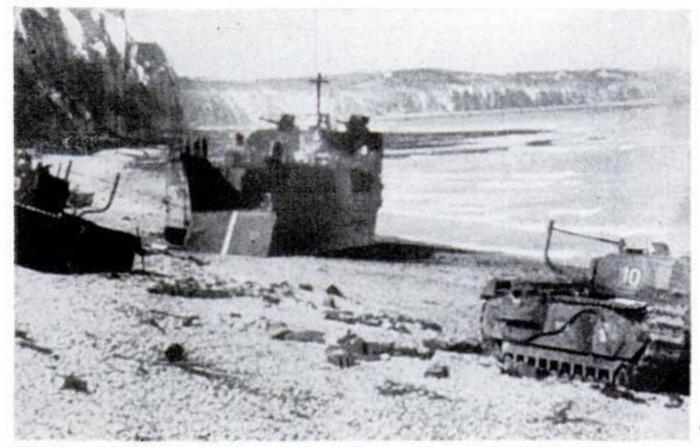


Today it's B.V.D. for leisure wear as well as underwear

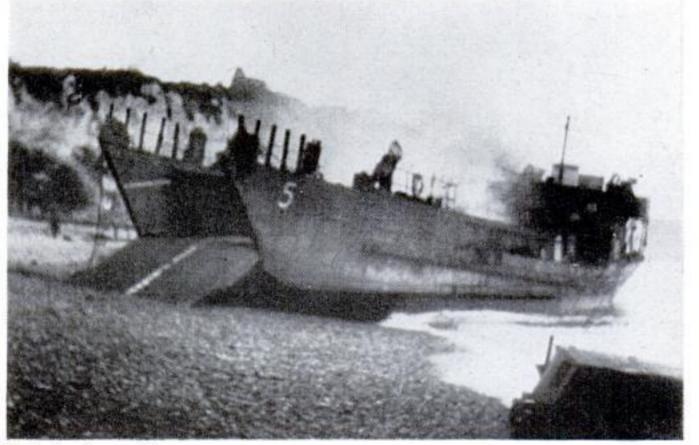
The trademark "B.V.D." has always been associated with underwear for most of us — but, Mister, you're missing something if you don't know about the other style-setting apparel with that famous label! For instance — just cast an eye at that cool "Ruggers shirt! It's beautifully tailored to give you solid comfort. Ideal for work, and for relaxation, too!



Invasion Lesson (continued)



28 tanks in all were landed from tank landing craft, one of which was left aground. Two others were sunk. All were hit. German fire hit the tank tracks, stranding them.



Tank landing craft was photographed by Germans while still burning. Fire was heavy from caves in the cliffs at both ends of the 1,700-yard beach, commanding the landing.



Churchill tanks disabled by German antitank guns lie on the beach. A lieutenant colonel's tank fell into eight feet of water (rear) but its commander's pennant flew all day.



Houses facing the promenade were all fortified, never breached by attackers. Only a tank or two got around them into town. Antitank obstacles were never wiped out.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 38

YOUR OWN EYES CAN SEE THIS

YET YOUR TEETH CAN BE PROTECTED BY THIS SIMPLE 1 EXTRA MINUTE A WEEK!

No other leading dentifrice protects your teeth from these cavities as Teel does!



no harmful scouring. Yet the TEEL way makes your teeth look their loveliest, fast! Just brush your teeth daily with TEEL. And for one extra minute each week brush with TEEL and plain baking soda. Then you'll know your teeth are safe! Get TEEL today in any drug, department, or 5 and 10¢ store. Just follow the simple directions on the package.

Teel protects teeth_



THIS IS WHERE TROUBLE STARTS...at the gumline! 8 in 10 adults may risk injury to their teeth at this danger point. May risk ugly cavities that need filling! TEEL safeguards your teeth from this danger ... gives protection no other leading dentifrice can!

8 IN 10 MAY RISK THESE CAVITIES, SCIENCE SAYS

See that cavity in the tooth at the right? It's NOT decay or erosion! That cavity was caused by daily scouring. Dental clinic studies have shown that over half of all adults examined had these cavities - and more than 8 in 10 risked getting them-cavities ground into the softer tooth structure exposed by receding gums.



BUT extensive laboratory tests show this: **TEETH** CLEANED WITH TEEL ARE PROTECTED FROM SUCH CAVITIES . . . BECAUSE TEEL CONTAINS NO SCOURING ABRASIVES. MOREOVER, TEEL IS THE ONLY LEADING DENTIFRICE THAT GIVES YOU THIS PROTECTION.



BUT YOU TAKE NO RISK-WHEN YOU USE TEEL! Look at TEEL! Hold it to the light and see what a tempting, sparkling-clear liquid it is. TEEL works on an entirely new principle...cleans and brightens teeth without abrasives. Leaves your brush as clean as your teeth; and leaves your breath so sweet, so kissable!

NEW SAFE TEEL WAY TAKES ONLY Ine Extra Minu

HERE'S ALL YOU DO

1. Brush your teeth every day-thoroughly with TEEL. A few drops on dry or moistened brush. Feel it clean! 2. Once a week brush teeth with plain baking soda on brush moistened with TEEL. Brush at least an extra minute.

THIS CLEANS—BRIGHTENS TEETH—SAFELY



A Tribute to Americans Who Say . . .

"WE REJECT UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER TO INFERIORITY"

You are buying wisely . . . and patriotically, when you say, "I'll wait until I find the quality I want." To you, Prince Gardner pays tribute.

It's so easy nowadays, to let impatience sway you to accept inferior goods. And we feel you deserve credit for insisting on true quality, even if it means waiting. Patience will pay—because in many lines the goods you want are available in limited quantities. It's just a question of biding your time until your merchant can supply you. He is doing everything he can to serve your needs.

We pay tribute, too, to the merchants and stores who are rejecting "unconditional surrender to inferiority." By refusing to stock inferior goods, they are sacrificing volume sales . . . but they are maintaining their integrity, and their reputation. We laud their "code of quality" that protects you from low-standard merchandise.

Here at Prince Gardner, we reject inferior leathers and workmanship. We insist that each billfold measure up to our same high standards . . . which means fewer billfolds, but each of sound quality and craftsmanship. Due to the wartime scarcity of fine leathers and difficulties of production, Prince and Princess Gardner Billfolds cannot be made in volume to satisfy everybody. However, merchants are getting a limited quantity. So, if you will wait a bit, you'll be able to buy the Prince Gardner Billfold you want.

Meanwhile, keep putting your dollars into War Bonds . . . America's greatest quality investment.



PRINCE GARDNER

BY THE CREATORS OF THE "INVISIBLE STITCH" BILLFOLD

Fine Personal Leatherwear

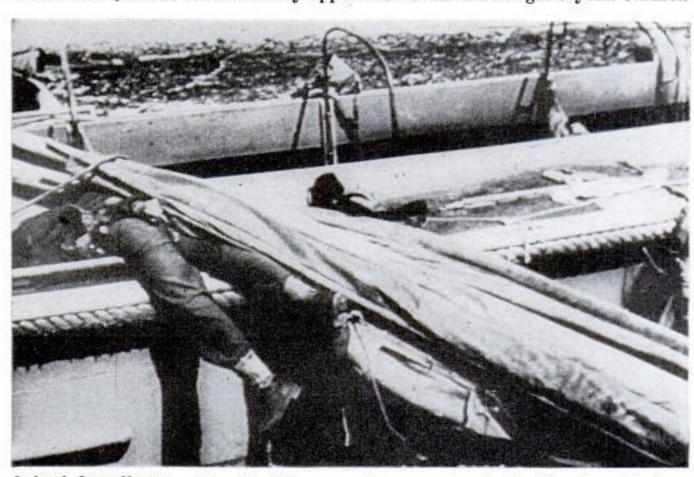
Invasion Lesson (continued)



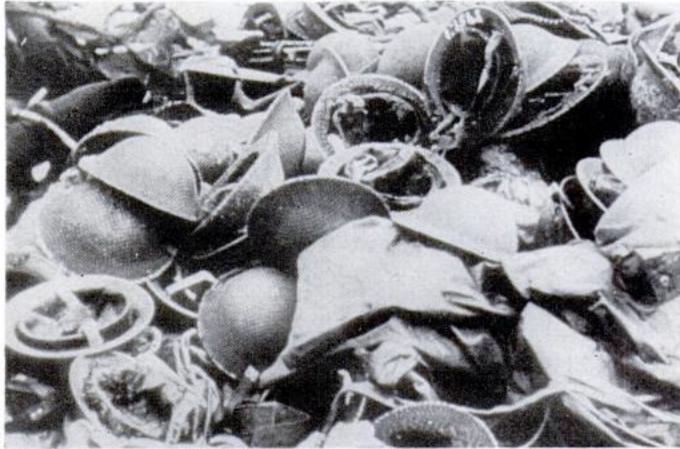
Prisoners, two barefooted and two wounded, walk with the pride of a job well tried. Officers at Dieppe were decimated. Five officers of operations staff were casualties.



Column of prisoners is led into the town, apparently down Rue Montigny. Even on town's flanks, attack ran into heavy opposition. Some did not get beyond beaches.



A dead Canadian lies where he fell, across the gunwale of a landing boat. In fore-ground is a tarpaulin to cover cockpit in heavy weather. The day was dead calm.



Salvage shows mostly British helmets. Units of the U. S. Rangers also joined in the raid on Dieppe and had some casualties. This is the customary debris of invasion.



"Man, that's fine tobacco"

... that's LUCKY STRIKE

tobacco!

yes, LUCKY STRIKE means fine tobacco

L.S. M.F.T.

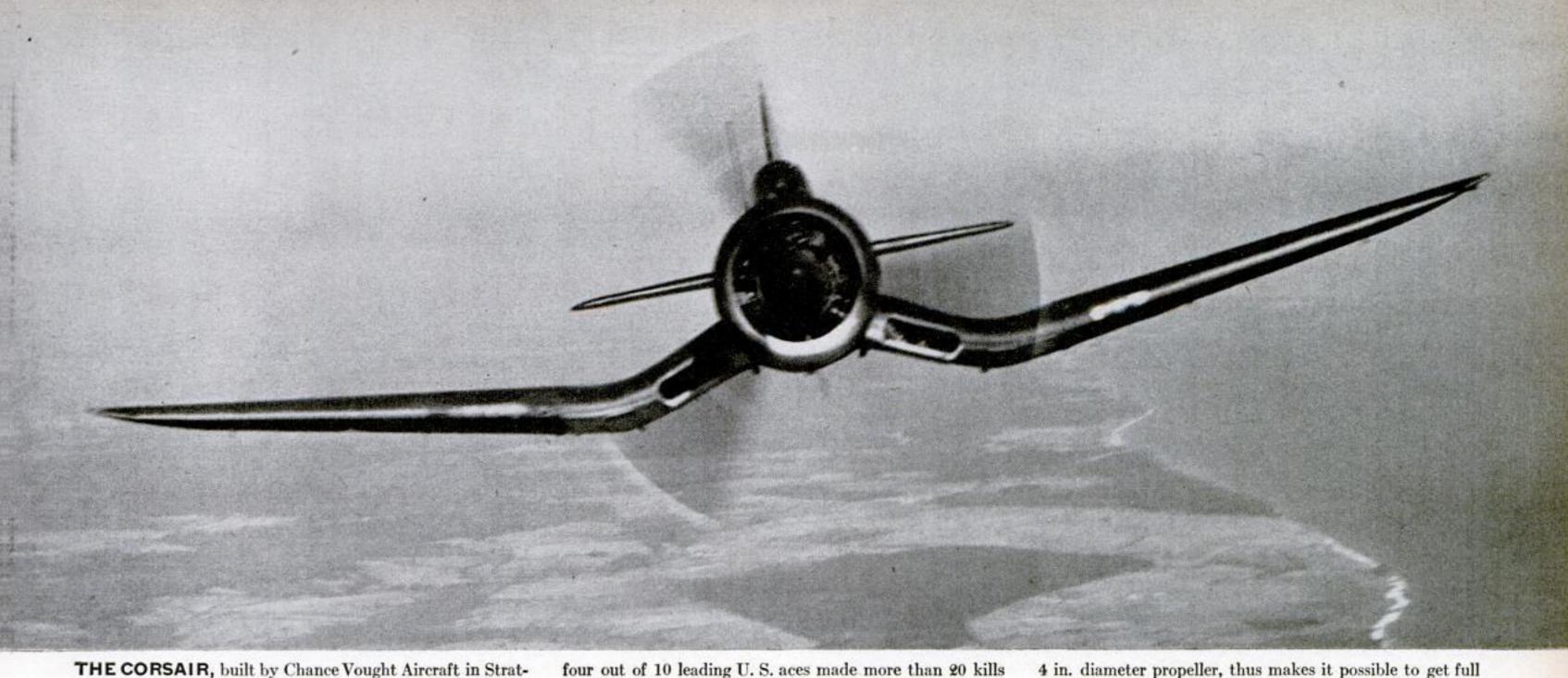




Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps

@ ARNOUR AND COMPANY

Makers of Star Ham and Bacon, Star Beef, Lamb and Veal, Star Sausages,
Star Canned Meats, Cloverbloom Poultry and Dairy Products.



THE CORSAIR, built by Chance Vought Aircraft in Stratford, Conn., is the Navy's top fighter. It is the plane in which

four out of 10 leading U. S. aces made more than 20 kills apiece. Inverted gull-wing gives ground clearance to 13 ft.

4 in. diameter propeller, thus makes it possible to get full performance from its 2,000 h.p. Pratt and Whitney engine.

CORSAIR

Exploded sketches show how parts fit to make airplanes

Though it is not the biggest or the most complicated U. S. combat plane, the gull-winged Vought Corsair is the product of the precise assembly of more than 250,000 parts and pieces. These separate parts are first assembled into thousands of subassemblies. The subassemblies are put together into the big assemblies (below) which are finally mated into an airplane. As is the case with most airplanes this operation is performed by largely semiskilled workers who have great difficulty in reading a blueprint.

In the Chance Vought plants and throughout the aircraft industry, training of the workers has been speeded by a new type of engineering drawing called "exploded sketches." Samples of these drawings, on the following pages, show the Corsair and its assemblies "exploded" into their component parts, much as the plane itself appears in the photograph below. For the worker they translate blueprint abstractions into easily understood demonstrations of how the jigsaw-puzzle parts fit together in the final product.



CORSAIR IS EXPLODED in mock assembly on plant floor to show how its final assemblies arrive for mating into

an airplane on the final production line. Each assembly is put together from thousands of lesser assemblies. Repro-

duced on the following pages is an exploded sketch which shows the plane as its builders visualize it in production.

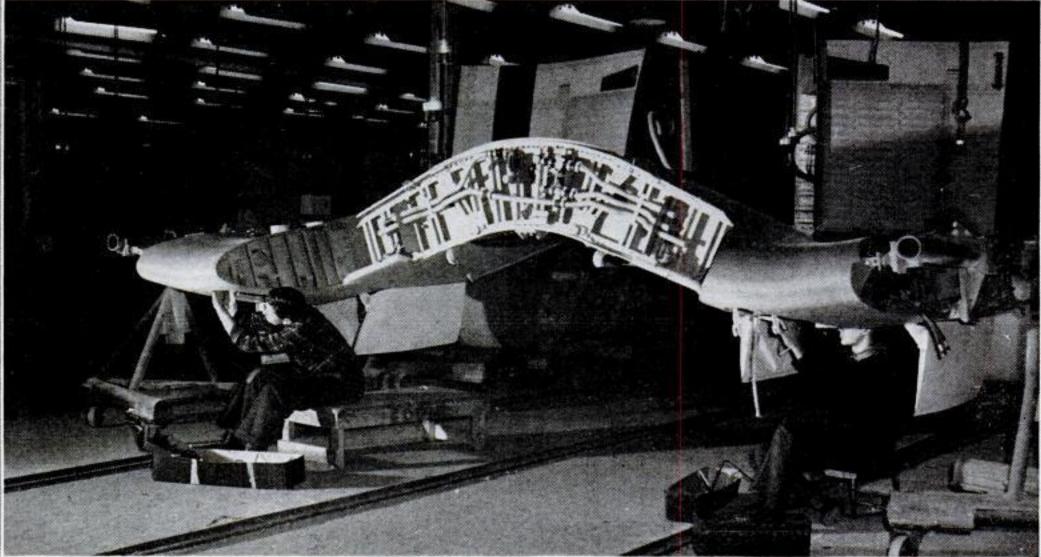
Relation of main plane components is revealed in exploded sketches

The Corsair is here exploded to show the plane's major and subassemblies in their relationship to each other, from propeller to tail group and from wing tip to wing tip. This drawing retains the essential shape of the plane while revealing the inner details of its construction.

Exploded sketches do not by any means supplant the blueprint which remains the basic engineering document for showing precise dimensions and for cutting templates. They supply the chief items of information lacking in blueprints, third dimension and perspective. This reduction of the engineers' concepts to understandable pictures enables the aircraft worker to visualize his finished product.

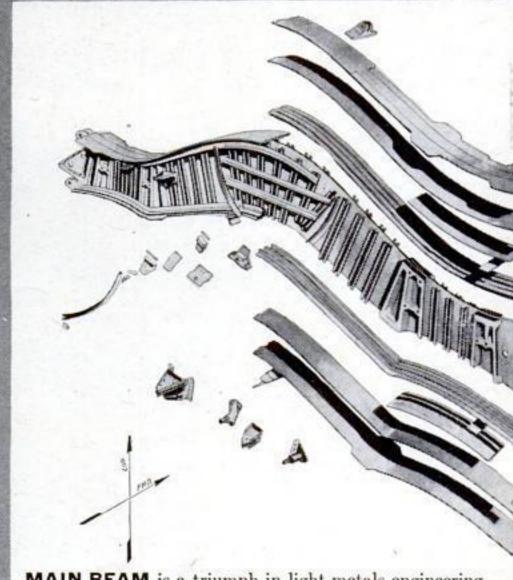
The job of interpreting the designer's idea into graphic drawings is done by new school of artists called production illustrators. These men have been recruited from all art fields and include easel painters, commercial artists, cartoonists and Walt Disney animators. Their ability to draw things clearly and vividly is ranked ahead of any technical draftsmanship training they may have. For examples of this talent applied to familiar plane parts turn page.



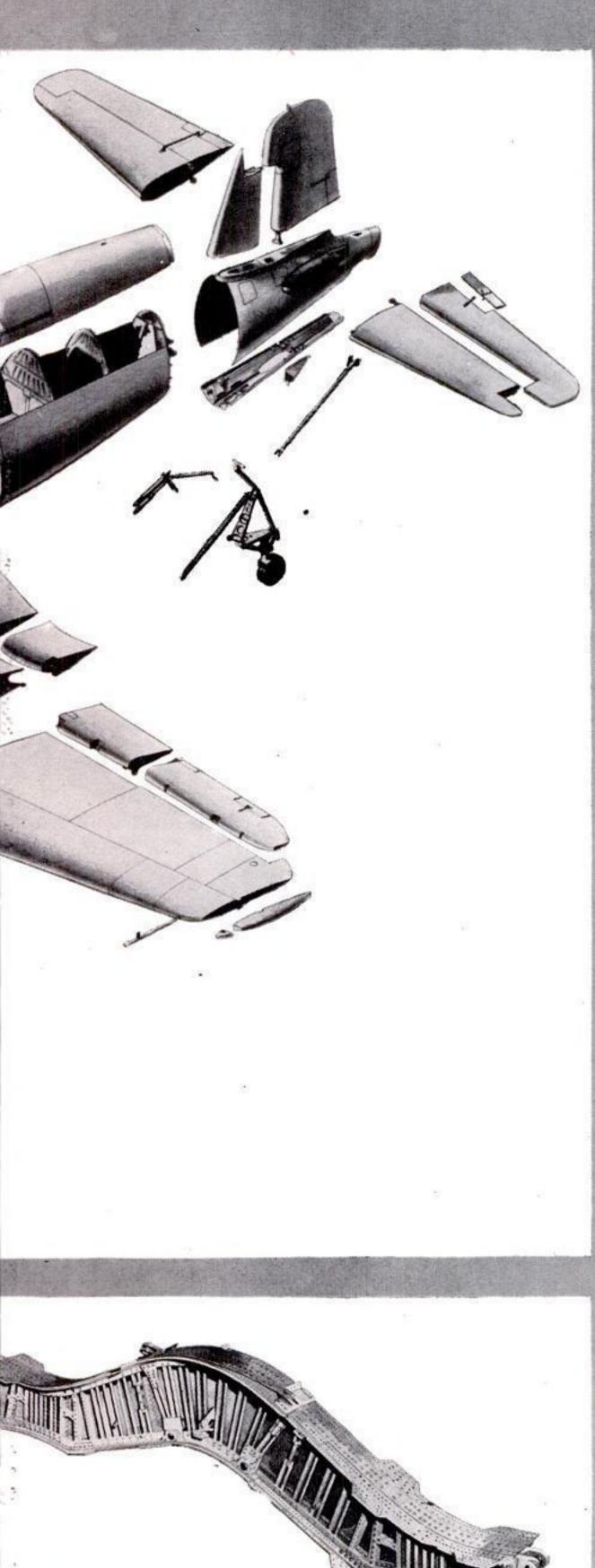


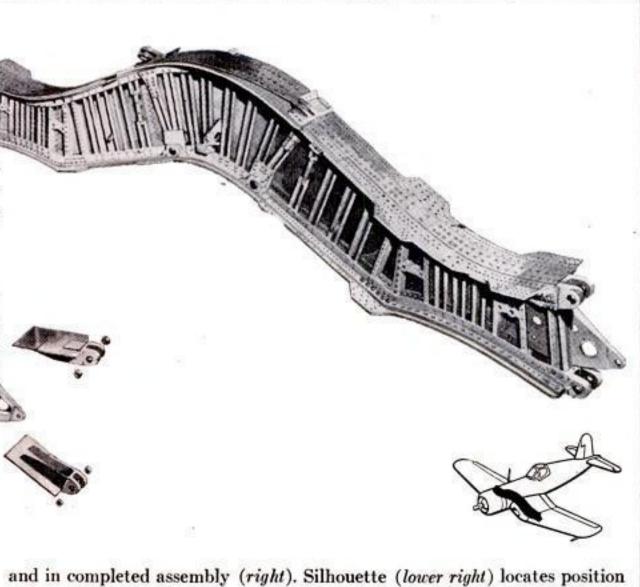
HEART OF THE CORSAIR is the main beam which is the junction point of the wings and fuselage. This beam

is getting a final adjustment by aircraft workers before it is conveyed to the assembly line to be mated to main fuselage.



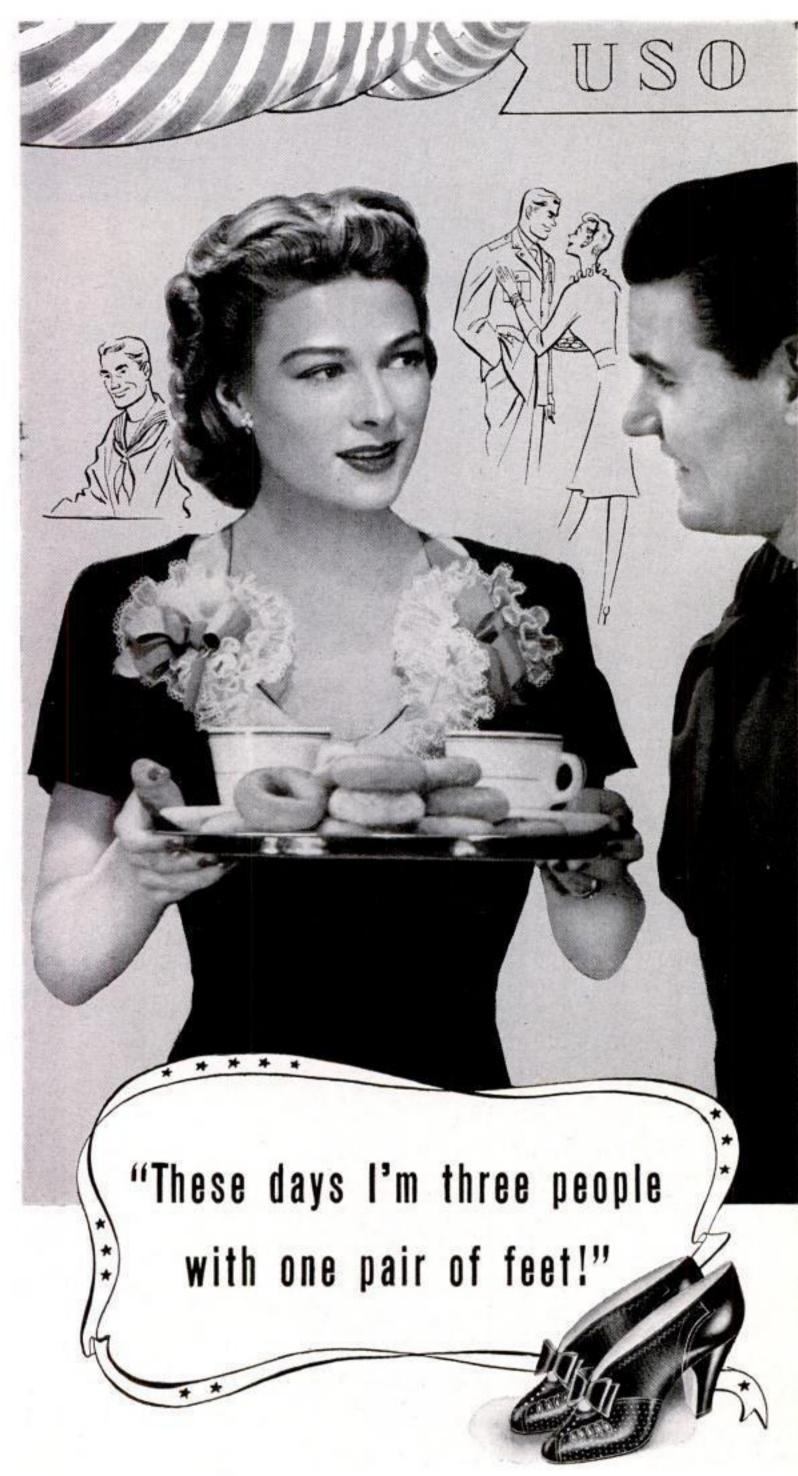
MAIN BEAM is a triumph in light-metals engineering. The drawing here shows the beam in exploded view (*left*)





of beam. Over 500 parts are used in reinforced construction of this member.

work, too. You can trust that one pair of feet and your rationed footwear to carry you through, however, when you wear well-made, accurately fitted shoes - in other words, ENNA JETTICKS! ENNA JETTICK SHOES, INC., Auburn, N. Y. Enna Jetticks Smartest Walking Shoes



That's the way it seems when you're doing a war job, home chores, and volunteer service





AMERICA'S LEADING

BOTTLED ORANGE DRINK

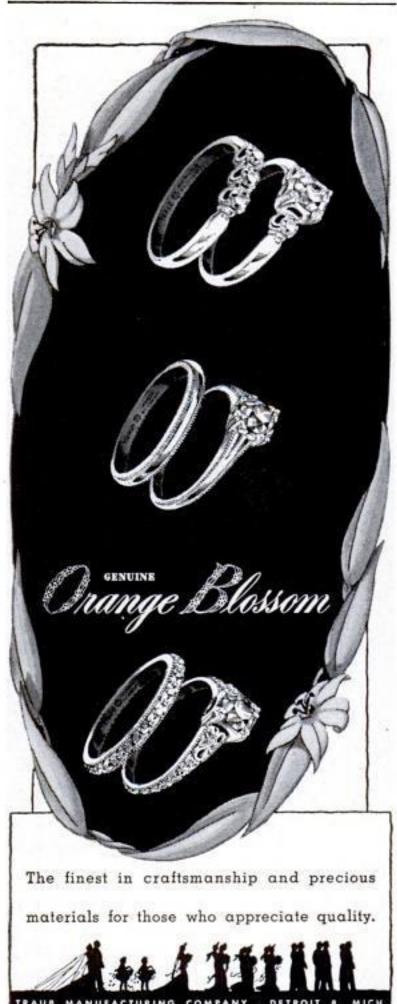
FEEL FRESH

The fresh fruit flavor of Orange-

CRUSH makes you feel fresh! Ask







CONTINUED ON PAGE 46



The former Barbara Noreen Bole, glamorous Montreal debutante, and Ensign Wallace Jordan Farr of the United States Coast Guard . . . cutting the cake at their wedding reception. Petite, vivacious Barbara gives credit to Woodbury for her good-enough-to-kiss complexion.



1. Entering the church, Barbara's father lends a hand with her "mile long" veil. Her dress and crown are of tulle and Chantilly lace-an inspired choice to set off the lovely diaphanous complexion she trusts only to Woodbury Facial Soap's mildness.



2. Pronounced man and wife at a candlelight ceremony, Barbara and Wallace walk down the aisle to the organ strains of the Wedding March. While he was off winning that service ribbon, Barbara was doing her wartime bit as an active canteen worker.

(omance) International WOODBURY DEB



3. Barbara throws her bouquet of white orchids and bouvardia ... and "goes away" in a blue wool suit, feather calot and blonde fox jacket. Her skin is radiant after a quick, last-minute Facial Cocktail.



4. Honeymooning in New York, they skate at Radio City-recalling the fun of house parties at Dartmouth College. A winter sports fan, Barbara's face stays indoor-smooth.



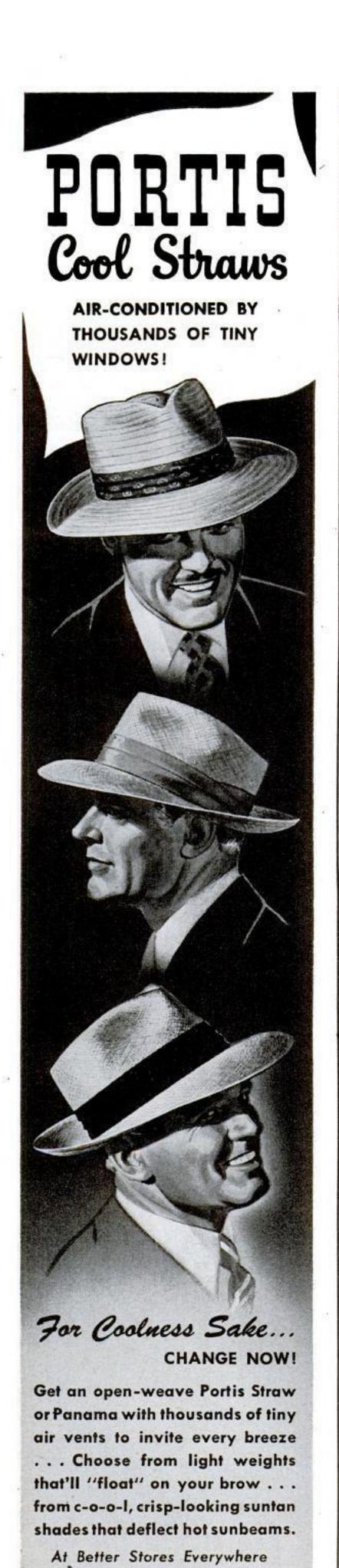
5. "He notices how fresh and smooth my complexion is after my Woodbury Facial Cocktail. I take a good lathery wash -then rinse with warm water and cold."



FOR ANOTHER

6. Follow the marrying Woodbury Debs to Romance! Get Woodbury, the Facial Soap with the costly ingredient for extra mildness. It's made for the skin alone!

* BRING THEM BACK SOONER ... BUY BONDS! *









PORTIS BROS. HAT CO., CHICAGO

"I'LL COME THROUGH ..."

They hate me ..:

They're afraid of me ...

They've got to get me . . .

Penned up in their pillbox, they know if I get to a gun slit alive, I'll shove the nozzle inside and turn on the heat and the air will suck out and their lungs will burst and their will to fight will go up in a roaring flame.

Creeping along . . . crawling along . . . inching along . . .

While the sweat trickles down from your arm-pits and ice water runs down your spine and your guts pull in as the guns begin . . . and the bullets cut ruts in the rock where you're going to be and where you've just been . . .

You think of the strangest things . . .

The way Bill smiled when he won a pot...
how Jack hoped for a letter he never got
... and row on row how white the crosses
grow. And it all runs together with pictures of home . . . like that day in the
ninth when you went to bat with two out
and two on . . . and they asked for a hit
and you came through in the pinch and
you won.

I'll come through again . . .

I know I'll come through because I've got to. Because in the Marines a man is trained to stand alone . . . trained to work, to dare, to take a chance, to go ahead on his own . . . not just for himself but his buddy, his platoon, his regiment, the Corps . . . his wife . . . his kids . . . the country he's willing to fight and die for.

That's the spirit that made America strong . . .

That's the spirit that's going to win this war...

That's what I'll be looking for when I come home.

white Here at Nash-Kelvinator we're building Pratt & Whitney engines for the Navy's Vought Corsairs and Grumman Hellcats . . . Hamilton Standard propellers for United Nations bombers . . . governors, binoculars, parts for ships, jeeps, tanks and trucks. All of us devoted 100% to winning this war . . . to speeding the peace when our men will come back to their jobs and homes and even better futures than they had before . . . to the day when we'll build for you an even finer the Army-Navy when we'll build for you an even finer to Nash-Kelvinator Corp. Propeller Kelvinator, an even greater Nash!

NASH-KELVINATOR CORPORATION

Kenosha • Milwaukee • DETROIT • Grand Rapids • Lansing



A New Home for an Old Quest

Thas always been a Goodyear working principle that nothing is good enough which can be made better.

And it has been Goodyear experience that the source of betterment is less often the materials used than what is done with them.

On this premise Goodyear since its earliest days has pursued research to advance the usefulness and value of its products.

It was this unresting quest for improvement which fathered the first straightside tire, the first pneumatic cord tire for trucks and farm tractors, the first low-pressure tire for airplanes, the first American all-synthetic tire, plus a host of other Goodyear advances.

uring this past year Goodyear dedicated a new home for its scientific resources — what is believed to be in personnel, facilities and equipment the finest laboratory for its purpose in the world.

Its bold and various activities now are concentrated on building superior military products, but the lessons learned will inevitably enrich the fullness of life when applied to the needs of peace.

From the developments

COOP

spurred by war, such possibilities are foreseeable as plastic glass, feather-light insulating materials, hundred-mile conveyor belt systems, plastic water pipes burstproof against freezing, metal-wood laminations for plane and car bodies, mildewproof tents and awnings, static-free radio, crash-proof fuel tanks, and many like wonders on which we now are at work.

Firm in its purpose to stand forth always as "science headquarters" of the rubber industry, Goodyear aims to make it true of its products, as of life in America, that "the best is yet to come."

Hear Goodyear's Two Great Radio Shows — WALTER PIDGEON in "The Star and the Story" — CBS — Sunday evenings. "HOOK 'n' LADDER FOLLIES"—NBC—Saturday mornings. See local paper for time and station.

A Few Milestones in Goodyear Research

1906—Introduced the straight-side tire—the original quick-demountable tire. • 1908—Developed the tire-building machine—made quality mass production possible. • 1909 — Originated pneumatic airplane tires. • 1913—Brought out multiple-cord tires—greatly increasing mileage and dependability. • 1917 — Developed non-rigid airships for U.S. Navy. • 1917—Pioneered pneumatic truck tires—the foundation of modern truck and bus transportation. • 1920—Invented bullet-puncture-sealing fuel tanks for airplanes. • 1922 — Developed Captax accelerator for curing rubber—a major advance in tire quality. • 1927—Introduced Airwheel low-pressure airplane tires. • 1927-29 — Synthetic rubber patents—United States and Great Britain. • 1931 — Pioneered pneumatic farm tractor tires. • 1934 — Developed Pliofilm moistureproof packaging. • 1935 — Brought out LifeGuards—took danger out of blowouts. • 1937 — Built America's first all-synthetic rubber tire. • 1941 — After several years of pilot plant operation, established commercial unit plant for making synthetic rubber. • 1941 — Developed steel-cable belting. • 1941-43 — Many secret military developments of wide postwar usefulness.

Captax, Airwheel, Pliofilm, LifeGuard—T. M.'s
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

THE GREATEST NAME

IN RUBBER



Honest now---

how could a noodle soup be better'n this?



Old-fashioned, chicken-y flavor in every cup! Rich golden broth, swimming with tender noodles, flecked with parsley and savory-seasoned... that's Lipton's!



More soup for your money. Half again as much as you get from an average can!



And darn little money! Only 10th for a package---and 4 to 6 servings of the grandest noodle soup you ever tasted!



Child's play to make! Just empty the envelope into boiling water --- cook 7 minutes --- and soup's on!



America's Most Popular Soup Mix

LIPTON'S

CONTINENTAL

NOODLE SOUP





THIS LITTLE GIRL, ONE OF EUROPE'S HUNGRY MILLIONS, LIVES IN BED TO SAVE STRENGTH AND BECAUSE SHE HAS NO SHOES. IN WESTERN EUROPE FRANCE IS ON MEANEST DIET

EUROPE'S CHILDREN ARE HUNGRY

VICTIMS OF MASS STARVATION, THEY WILL BE PERMANENTLY SUBNORMAL UNLESS HELP COMES SOON

by DOROTHY DUNBAR BROMLEY

Chould food be sent through the blockade to the I half-starving children of the occupied countries of Europe? Opponents of a limited-feeding program may not have heard of the Nazis' deliberate and ruthless policy of extermination:

"What does a temporary defeat matter if, through the destruction of people and material wealth in enemy countries we are able to secure a margin of economic and demographic superiority even greater than before?"-General von Stülpnagel.

"One of our great mistakes in the first World War was to spare the lives of civilians in enemy countries. We Germans must number at least twice the population of our neighbors. Therefore we shall be compelled to destroy at least one-third of the population of all adjacent territories. We can best achieve this through systematic malnutrition-in the end far superior to machine guns. . . . Starvation works more effectively especially among the young."-Field Marshal von Rundstedt.

The effects of such Nazi policy have aroused the American conscience. Witness the strong resolutions just passed unanimously by the House and Senate and echoed by state legislatures, by town meetings in many localities, by full-page newspaper advertisements, editorials, and petitions to the President signed by many thousands of people-all urging that food be sent Europe's children. The American Federation of Labor, the Federal Council of Churches, the Roman Catholic hierarchy have all gone on record. Significantly, 43 clergymen and educators who two and a half years ago had publicly opposed a relief program, have now issued a joint statement urging the immediate dispatch of powdered milk and vitamins to mothers and children in the conquered countries of Europe. "With America in the war and privation in Europe deepening into starvation, the situation today is different," they said.

Now, as Washington newspapermen bet on the invasion date, the State Department admits that it is "re-examining" the whole subject of child feeding for Europe. Recently, in conversations with interested individuals, department officials have held out hope that a feeding program may be begun in the near future, if only on a very small scale.

The War Department is no longer echoing for the record the British arguments against any small breach in the blockade. A full year ago five high-ranking officers in the Pentagon Building,

responsible for planning operations in the European theater, told an advocate of relief that they saw no military argument against a properly controlled program. More recently, in March of this year, another inquirer was assured by one of the three highest civilian heads of the War Department that he had "no objection to offer" to such a relief program.

Whether our government has as yet won the assent of blockade-minded Prime Minister Churchill to a limited relief program-whether Messrs. Stettinius and Berle went to London to discuss this among other weighty matters-is not public information.

"The British," a representative of one of the occupied countries said, "believe in the blockade just as they believe in the Church of England and the Magna Carta." Yet an influential section of British public opinion-including Harold Nicolson, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and such important publications as The Spectator-have strongly advocated a relief program. Now working in Britain to send food to the children of Belgium is the Famine Relief Committee sponsored by the Bishop of Chichester, chairman, the Master of Balliol and Professor Gilbert Murray.

Asked about his government's present position,





French children often lack even the energy to explore garbage cans for scraps. The wan resignation of the little girl above is the mark of childhood under the Germans.

EUROPE'S CHILDREN ARE HUNGRY (continued)

G. F. Thorold, first secretary and expert on economic warfare at the British Embassy, said that His Majesty's government periodically reviews the question. Seeking to defend the British stand, he referred me to apparently favorable statistics on Belgian mortality quoted in the House of Lords by the Earl of Selborne, the minister of economic warfare. These statistics, however, did not agree with the careful analysis of the medical situation given the Lords the same day by Baron Horder, Physician in Ordinary to King George VI, nor with the report of the International Labour Office published last fall, which stated that the death rate in Antwerp had increased 35% between 1941 and 1942 and in Brussels, 23%.

Data on health conditions in the occupied countries are available from a number of reliable sources. In all of the occupied countries there is a serious shortage of fats and proteins, making for a starchy diet that is deleterious to health. The official daily ration, when obtainable, for the average adult provides 1,200 calories in Belgium; 884 in France, with about 300 more calories available in unrationed foods; 1,500 in Norway, and the same in Holland. The daily ration should be compared, Baron Horder told the House of Lords, with the 2,480-3,000 calories considered necessary for good health. In Germany at the end of the first World War, when foreign scientific missions noted a widespread state of semistarvation, the daily diet still gave 1,600 to 1,700 calories.

City and industrial populations are the hardest hit and the south of France is the hungriest section of that country. Adults everywhere have suffered a serious loss of weight, averaging up to 30 pounds. The people in the occupied countries, refugees agree, think of only two things—how to drive out the Germans and how to get a little food.

Hunger edema, a kind of dropsy, which in England, Baron Horder said, "is a quite rare clinical observation," is a current manifestation on the continent. Not a single case of it was observed in Belgium, between 1914 and 1918. Now several new cases a week are observed in a large university clinic in Brussels.

Children faint at their desks

Children over 6 in all the occupied countries are in the worst condition since their ration does not provide for adequate growth. City children in France are from 25% to 40% below normal weight. More than half of the newborn children weigh less than 6.6 pounds. Children who are able to go to school faint at their desks, sit listlessly on playground benches.

The number of miscarriages and stillborn children has increased. A study made at the Liège Polyclinic showed that pregnant women

were 80% below the normal weight gain.

An Underground worker who left France last summer told of having visited one family where two children of 4 and 6 stayed constantly in bed for lack of strength to get up and play. In another home he visited a doctor who had just been called to certify to the death of an old lady and her grandson both of whom had expired from starvation.

Tuberculosis, Hitler's gift to Europe, menaces the young and the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 54



Mr. Potter's private war

Mr. Potter closed his eyes and listened to the music . . .

He was on the bridge of a destroyer in the North Atlantic . . . Captain Potter gets the convoys through.

Then he was Pilot Potter . . . riding the skies over Europe.

The music softened . . . and Lieutenant Potter of the U. S. Marines was lying wounded in the jungle . . . pale and drawn . . .

Then his wife called. "Henry!" she said, "Put the cat out and come to bed."

To Mr. Potter, music is relaxation from war work . . . To the girl whose husband has gone to war, music is a companion.

Music is many things to many people . . . but it is at its best when heard with all the subtleties that give it meaning.

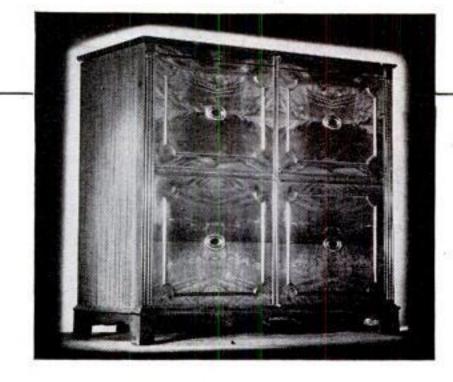
Tomorrow, all the richness of great music . . . all the elusive tonal qualities . . . will come to you through the postwar Stromberg-Carlson.

This is a promise worth remembering . . . for it is backed by fifty years of experience . . . by the skill that made Stromberg-Carlson the leader in FM . . . and by many new wartime

developments! Keep the postwar Stromberg-Carlson in mind . . . Your War Bonds will buy nothing finer!



IT IS IMPORTANT that we plan now to bring you fine Stromberg-Carlson radios when peace comes... important because these plans will mean good jobs for our men in the armed forces... and good jobs for the men and women whose work has won for Stromberg-Carlson the Army-Navy "E."



IN RADIOS, TELEPHONES, SOUND EQUIPMENT...
THERE IS NOTHING FINER THAN A

STROMBERG - CARLSON

1944. STROMBERG-CARLSON COMPANY, ROCHESTER, N. V.



EUROPE'S CHILDREN ARE HUNGRY (continued)

old. Among children 7 to 14 in industrial centers in Belgium the incidence has increased 60%. In France deaths from tuberculosis have risen 50% since prewar days. Two members of the French Academy of Medicine were put in jail for publishing a report on tuberculosis.

In Belgium a little over one-third of the child population above the age of 6 is affected by one disease or another, and a quarter of the children under 6. Prevalent diseases include scurvy, rickets, bone decalcification, anemia, impetigo and scabies.

Diphtheria has reached epidemic proportions in Norway and also in Holland, where the number of cases for 1943 are estimated at 35,000 as compared with 1,730 in 1940. Typhoid fever cases in Holland had been quadrupled by the end of 1942 and bacillary dysentery tripled. In Norway there has also been a steep rise in meningitis, pneumonia, infantile paralysis and scarlet fever.

Bad grain, little fish, no meat

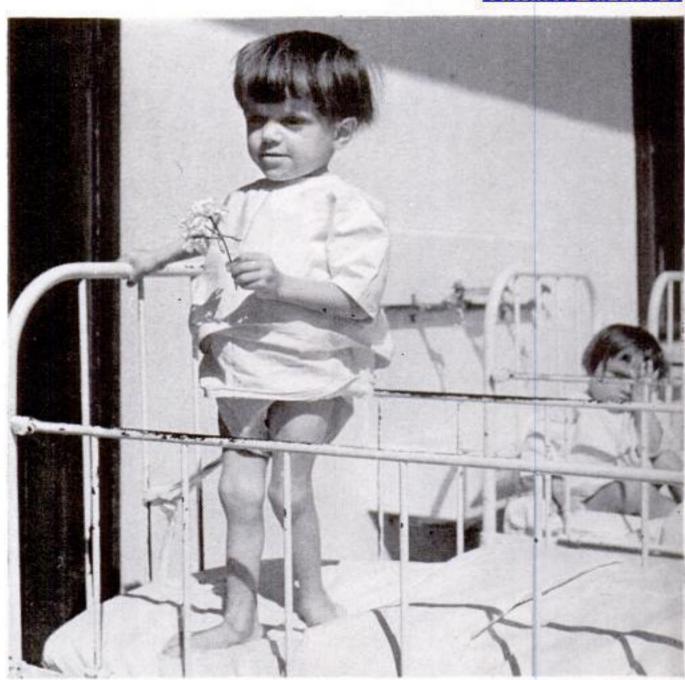
France, which before the war imported only 10% of her food supply, is now producing 33% fewer foodstuffs than before the war and is suffering from heavy requisitions made by the Germans. Belgium, the most thickly populated and industrialized country in Europe, before the war imported 1,000,000 tons of wheat a year. Since the war the Germans have sent in from 70,000 to 300,000 tons of poor quality grains a year, the quantity depending on Europe's harvest. Germany's calculated policy has been not to create famine conditions, which would cause serious civil disorders, but to half-starve the occupied countries.

She has taken the bulk of Norway's fish catch, which is down 50%, and laid her hands on all the meat, vegetables and dairy products she can find. If a Norwegian family gets fish once a week they are lucky, and even luckier if they get meat once a month. The Nazi policy has been to ship relatively small quantities of essential foodstuffs at a time and so late that reserves within the country are nearly or altogether exhausted before the new supplies arrive.

A little food from neutral countries within the blockaded zone has reached Belgium and Norway. Two thousand tons a month of fish and vegetable oils have been brought from Portugal into Belgium and paid for with frozen funds in London, with the British government's consent. The imported food has added 100 calories a day to the diet of 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 children, adolescents and invalids in cities and industrial centers. Served in canteens by the Belgian Red Cross and the Winter Help Fund, the food has not benefited the Nazis, the Underground has reported.

In Norway about 100,000 Norwegian schoolchildren, or one-sixth of the total, are getting in school canteens some milk sent under the control of the Swedish Red Cross and the Swedish Donator's Committee.

In a statement before the Riksdag recently Axel Gjöres, the min-



Tuberculosis has become so common in France no child can go to school without doctor's certificate proving he is not infected. Hospitalization is available to a few



Most of us are spending extra hours on the job, these days—even putting in after-hours on some war effort. (That is, our government hopes we are.) So the time we spend in rest must be spent in *complete* rest! If you own a Beautyrest, you're lucky—you're sleeping on the world's most comfortable mattress! Take good care of it because we don't know when you can buy another. If you really *must* buy a *new* mattress,

ask your Simmons store about WHITE KNIGHT. Made of layers and layers of fine, fat, bouncy, staple cotton, it has a buoyancy and comfort you wouldn't dream possible in a felt mattress! \$39.50. White Knight Box Spring to match, also \$39.50. Made by Simmons Company, makers of

BEAUTYREST-THE WORLD'S MOST COMFORTABLE MATTRESS!

P.S. DID YOU BUY AN EXTRA WAR BOND THIS WEEK?



Socony-Vacuum Laboratories Developed Tavern Home Products-

One of fifteen time-saving household products...

Tavern Non-Rub Floor Wax gives linoleum, wood, rubber and asphalt tile floors a long-lasting gleam that brightens with use. It's economical because damp mopping won't wash it off. A cinch to spread on —and in twenty minutes it dries to a hard, durable lustre. Ask for this popular-priced wax at your department, grocery or hardware store.



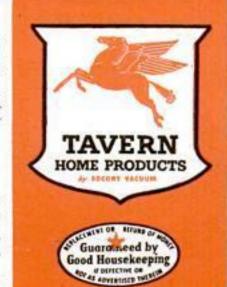
Try all these time and trouble-saving Tavern Home Products

For Gleaming Woodwork

TAVERN PAINT CLEANER gives painted, varnished and lacquered surfaces a lively gleam. Ditto for porcelain and tile. Removes smudges and grease fast—with no harm to paint, hands, or clothing.

For Sparkling Windows

TAVERN WINDOW CLEANER brightens all glass surfaces. Pleasantly scented, this solution is easy to use, works fast, leaves no streaks. So mild, it won't chap pretty hands.





Mail 10c for "BET-TER HOMEMAKING" —profusely illustrated handbook of 33 decorating ideas by Effa Brown, famous interior decorator to Socony-Vacuum, Dept. B., 26 B'way, New York 4, N.Y.

Also: Tavern Paste or Liquid Wax, Tavern Furniture Gloss, Tavern Rug Cleaner, Tavern Lustre Cloth, Tavern Parowax or Paraseal Wax, Tavern Leather Preserver, Tavern Electric Motor Oil

EUROPE'S CHILDREN ARE HUNGRY (continued)

ister of civilian supply, said that Sweden would like to send more food into Norway, but hitherto the allies have permitted Sweden to export only small quantities of foodstuffs (i.e. through our submarine blockade in the Skagerak). When, he added, in a few instances collective consignments (of food parcels) have been sent without agreement by the allies, the Swedish imports from the west have been correspondingly affected.

The next day all the newspapers, approving Mr. Gjöres' statement, stressed that importation of food from the Western hemisphere and an extensive relief action, similar to the one which Sweden is now supervising in Greece, would be the best solution.

Such a relief program has been worked out in detail by Dr. Howard E. Kershner, formerly the director of the American Friends Service Committee's relief work in unoccupied France. Dr. Kershner is now chairman of the Temporary Council on Food for Europe's Children. He is also associated with the National Committee on Food for the Small Democracies, of which Herbert Hoover is honorary chairman. Since it does not appear practicable now to try to move supplies into Poland, where conditions are even worse than in Belgium, and since Denmark is in a relatively better situation, Dr. Kershner has limited his proposal to the feeding of the children of Norway, Holland, Belgium and France.

10,000,000 could be helped

His plan envisages that a total of 51,000 tons of food a month be sent. The imported food would provide a supplementary daily ration for 10,000,000 children, nursing and expectant mothers, or approximately for one person in six of the population of the four countries. Only children under 15 would be helped. While adolescents from 15 to 21 are badly undernourished, the objection could be raised that their labor would be of potential value to the occupying power.

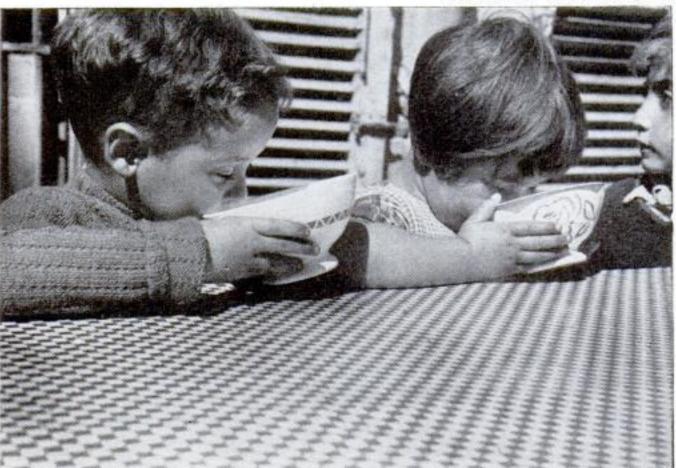
The most needful children and mothers would be chosen by the social agencies of the countries concerned and given the food in canteens under the supervision of neutral personnel. The entire operation would be under the control of Sweden or Switzerland, or perhaps both, with the assistance of the International Red Cross.

The friendly neutral would first have to negotiate an agreement. Guarantees would have to be obtained from the German government 1) that it would not reduce the rations of the people in the four occupied countries, and 2) that it would continue sending in the same quantities of food as it did during the year prior to the commencement of the relief operation.

The relief program could be financed for the most part from funds belonging to the occupied countries. The food could be sent in Swedish ships and the bulk of supplies, it is believed, could be obtained from sources outside of the U. S. There are important quantities of cocoa, fish and some meat in Venezuela, and foodstuffs have been available in the Belgian Congo for two years. Spain is reported to have olive oil for export.

Dr. Kershner's plan is viewed favorably by the representatives of the countries concerned in Washington. All four have made representations to our State Department urging limited feeding programs. Being in the position of suppliants and depending on the Allies for ultimate delivery from the invader, the governments-in-exile cannot bring much pressure to bear on Washington and London. To the

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



Quakers at first supplemented diet of French school children with food from America and neutral countries. In 1942, however, all foreign relief activities had to be stopped.

Indians on our Warpath

Their grandfathers fought to halt the white man's westward trek. When tracks of the first transcontinental railroad were being laid down Indian raiders were a constant threat to workmen on the right of way.

But descendants of these first Americans today make common cause with all Americans. Many Indians are serving in the armed forces. Indians are also raising food crops, buying war bonds —and helping to keep the war trains rolling!



DIG DOWN ... BUY WAR BONDS!

As our Locomotives come whistling around Kintner curve east of Yuma — and at other points along Southern Pacific lines in Arizona — bands of husky Indian braves wave greetings from beside the tracks.

To all who recall the pioneer days of our country's history this is a heart-warming sight to see.



Navajos, Hopis, Pimas and Apaches are working on our right of way—the railroad's warpath. These patriotic Redmen came from the reservations and from scattered hogans in answer to our wartime call for extra manpower.

Garbed in purple and scarlet shirts, wearing bright headbands, the Indians form America's most colorful and unique section gangs.

Under the brilliant Arizona desert sky they swing picks and tamp ballast with the easy grace and endurance for which the Indian is famous.

DURING THIS WAR EMERCENCY Americans of varied backgrounds and skills have rallied to the railroad's aid. People know the trains must run, and they see that we are handicapped by shortage of help — that we badly need more men and women.

In many communities along our 15,000 miles of line Southern Pacific is the main war industry . . . often the *only* local industry which is directly engaged in war work.

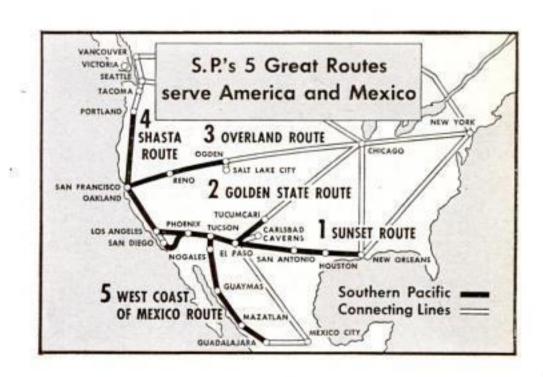
So throughout the West and South, thousands who never did railroad work before have come to help out in our offices and machine shops, in our stores and yards and roundhouses. Women have stepped into hundreds of Southern Pacific jobs which were formerly handled by men.

Without this fine cooperation from the folks along our lines we railroaders could hardly hope to carry our war load successfully, as we are now doing.

From New Orleans in the deep South, from the Pacific Northwest, from Chicago and all the great Midwest, S.P. lines converge at busy harbors of America's West Coast.

To these "take off" points we haul a large proportion of all the troops, arms and supplies necessary for the great Pacific offensives. No railroad in the nation is more strategically situated to help win the war than our own.

And in the postwar world, when good railroad service will also be vital, we will be a stronger railroad. Stronger in facilities, and able to provide better transportation than ever before. Stronger, too, in friendships we have gained and kept through public understanding of our railroad's wartime problems.

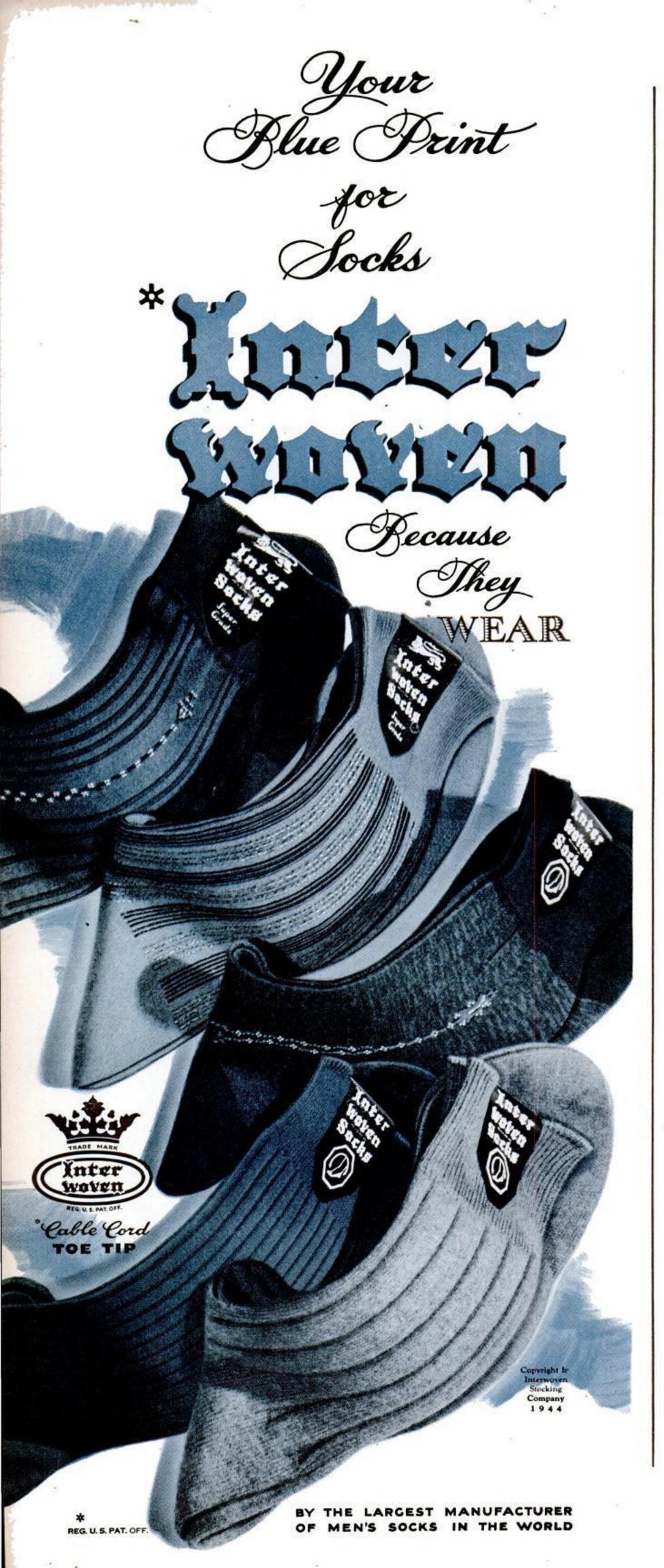


S·P

The friendly Southern Pacific

HEADQUARTERS: SAN FRANCISCO

One of America's railroads— ALL united for Victory



EUROPE'S CHILDREN ARE HUNGRY (continued)

Norwegians, incidentally, it seems somewhat of an anomaly that 20,000 sailors of the Norwegian Merchant Marine man 500 ships which sometimes carry foodstuffs to England while relief to Norwegian children is denied.

The representatives of all four governments stressed that their Undergrounds favor a relief program, properly safeguarded. The newspaper PM erred recently when it stated categorically that the Undergrounds want no food sent in to children and mothers.

The Greek relief program was cited as a shining proof of what can be done without benefit to the Germans. It was started in September 1942 and is administered by Sweden under the auspices of the Mixed Commission of the International Red Cross.

The first cargoes of 15,000 tons of wheat a month from Canada have now been increased to 30,000 tons of foodstuffs a month. Dried vegetables, fish products, milk, soup powder, high protein spaghetti and vegetable-stew mix are sent from this country. Our State Department is satisfied that the Germans have not profited. They have lived up to their agreement to send in compensatory shipments to replace native produce used by their forces.

Help is feasible

Germany, we may be sure in advance, would not forego her requisitioning of French foodstuffs or give a neutral commission the same over-all control in the western European countries that she has in Greece, where food production is negligible and the spread of pestilence threatened the German occupying force. Germany might, however, agree not to increase her requisitions and not to touch the relief supplies.

If, to take the blackest view, the Germans broke their agreement and confiscated the relief food in the warehouses, a single month's supply—all that would be stored at any one time in the four countries—would do no more than provide the entire German nation with one meal. While the tonnage that is asked would be so small as to be of little value to the Germans, it would suffice, Dr. Kershner estimates, when used as a supplementary daily ration, to prevent further deterioration in the health of 10,000,000 children and mothers.

It is conceded on all sides that the neutral commission could without difficulty control the distribution of the food in the canteens. But it is argued that the Germans would so manipulate the basic rations of the occupied countries as to obtain an indirect benefit from the extra food imported. If this tactic were employed it would be known immediately through underground channels and the relief operations would be stopped.

This is the sole risk we would run, Mr. Thorold, speaking for the British, agreed. It should be weighed against the saving of the lives of millions of children of our allies.

"One way by which we could defeat Hitler is to keep him from carrying out his purpose of destroying the freedom-loving peoples of Europe," Dr. Kershner said in testifying before the Senate subcommittee. "Hitler's proud boast that the Germans are a superior race is coming true. People who eat are indeed superior to those who starve."

"If we allow the peoples of the western European democracies to perish," Dr. Kershner has said more recently, "our boys will fight the next war alone. The people who would have helped us will not have been born or will be too feeble to be effective."



German children of World War I were sickly and undersized as a result of blockade. Now they average 2,600 calories a day, 1,200 more than adults in conquered countries.



your "Civilian Miniature" is with the Army... Navy... in Uniform

WHEN production of cameras for you stopped short, Kodak 35— owned by a large number of America's miniature camera enthusiasts—won a preferred rating. Production of the 35 "in uniform" sped ahead, on Government order.

Because the Army . . . Navy . . . Air Forces . . . and Marines . . . needed a camera which does precisely what you, in civilian life, want your camera to do.

From trim black and silver finish into non-reflecting black and olive drab—that was the only change in the 35.

Kodak 35, making pictures in either black-and-white or Kodachrome, offers more "picture capacity" than the average person usually needs. Yet it's comparatively simple to operate—not too much of a handful for a man who's excited . . . under fire. And it is dependable—can take some banging around, and still get the pictures.

Kodak 35 is the heart of the Photographic Field Kit, designed and made by Kodak for the U. S. Signal Corps, which is responsible for Army photography in ground operations. A complete photographic laboratory in a "suitcase."

If you are not one of those who own this smart little Miniature, you can look forward to it as one of your "after the war" experiences.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY ROCHESTER, N. Y.

REMEMBER LIEUT. ALEXANDER R. NININGER, JR. ... first man awarded the Congressional Medal in this war? —how on Bataan, he was three times wounded—but fought his way into the enemy positions again and again, wiping out whole groups single-handed?—how after the battle they found him dead, far behind the Japanese lines . . . alone . . . surrounded by dead Japs? A stern example for the rest of us. BUY MORE WAR BONDS.

Serving human progress through photography

Work or play...which



err expect is variety at

takes more energy!

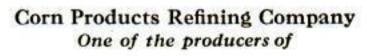


of Chicago, is a great place to relax after a hard day in the defense plant. Swinging a hoe takes only 33/4 ounces of dextrose per hour. Swinging a heavy grinder calls for dextrose at the rate of $4\frac{1}{4}$ ounces.

> A BICYCLE RIDE is welcome relaxation to Miss Margaret Young of Playa del Rey, Cal., after housework. Yet, the dextrose-energy meter showed that the bicycling takes more than twice as much energy as the housework—3¾ ounces per hour for the bicycling, as against an average 134 ounces for the various activities of housework.

AFTER A BUSY DAY in his big modern food market -using up energy at the rate of 21/4 ounces of dextrose per hour-Mr. Patsy d'Agostino asks nothing better than to spend a quiet evening with a book. Even reading takes almost 1 ounce of dextrose per hour. Mr. d'Agostino is a prominent figure in grocery trade organizations. He is deeply interested in nutrition, knows much about it. While

the energy tests were



dextrose food-energy sugar

being made, he pointed out many items on his shelves that are rich in dextrose. These include canned fruits and juices, soft drinks, baked goods, candy, jams and jellies, table syrups, and many others. To all these foods, dextrose adds food-energy value and generally improves texture and flavor. Look for the word "dextrose" on food labels. It means genuine food-energy value at no extra cost.

DEXTROSE is a sparkling white,

crystalline sugar, mildly sweet,

Doctors Prove 2 out of 3 Women can have More Beautiful Skin in 14 Days!

14-Day Palmolive Plan tested on 1285 women with all types of skin!

READ THIS TRUE STORY of what the Proved 14-Day Palmolive Plan did for Harriett Edwards of Chicago, Illinois







"My complexion had lost its soft, smooth look. So I said 'yes' when I was invited to try the new 14-Day Palmolive Plan-along with 1284 other women all over the U.S.A.! My group reported to a Chicago skin doctor. Some of us had dry skins; some oily; some 'average.' After a careful examination, we were given the Palmolive Plan to use at home for 14 days.

"Here's the proved Palmolive Plan: Wash your face 3 times a day with Palmolive Soap. Then-each time -massage your clean face with that lovely, soft Palmolive beauty-lather . . . just like a cream. Do this for a full 60 seconds. This massage extracts the full beautifying effect from Palmolive lather for your skin. Then rinse and dry. That's all!

"After 14 days, I went back to my doctor. He confirmed what my mirror told me. My skin was smoother, finer, less oily! Later I learned many skin improvements had been observed by all the 36 examining doctors. Actually 2 out of 3 of all the 1285 women got see-able, feel-able results. So the 14-Day Palmolive Plan is now my beauty plan for life!"



- **Fewer blemishes**
- Less dryness Less oiliness
- Smoother skin
- **Better tone**
- Fresher, clearer color

This list comes right from the reports of the 36 examining doctors! Their records show that 2 out of 3 of all the 1285 women who tested the Palmolive Plan for you got many of these improvements in 14 days! Now it's your turn! Start this new proved way of using Palmolive tonight. In 14 days, you, too, may look for fresher, clearer, lovelier skin!



NO OTHER SOAP PALMOLIVE OFFERS PROOF OF SUCH RESULTS!

DON'T WASTE SOAP! Soap uses vital materials needed to win the war!



HATTIE CARNEGIE, DEAN OF U. S. DESIGNERS, CANNOT DRAW, SEW OR CUT A PATTERN

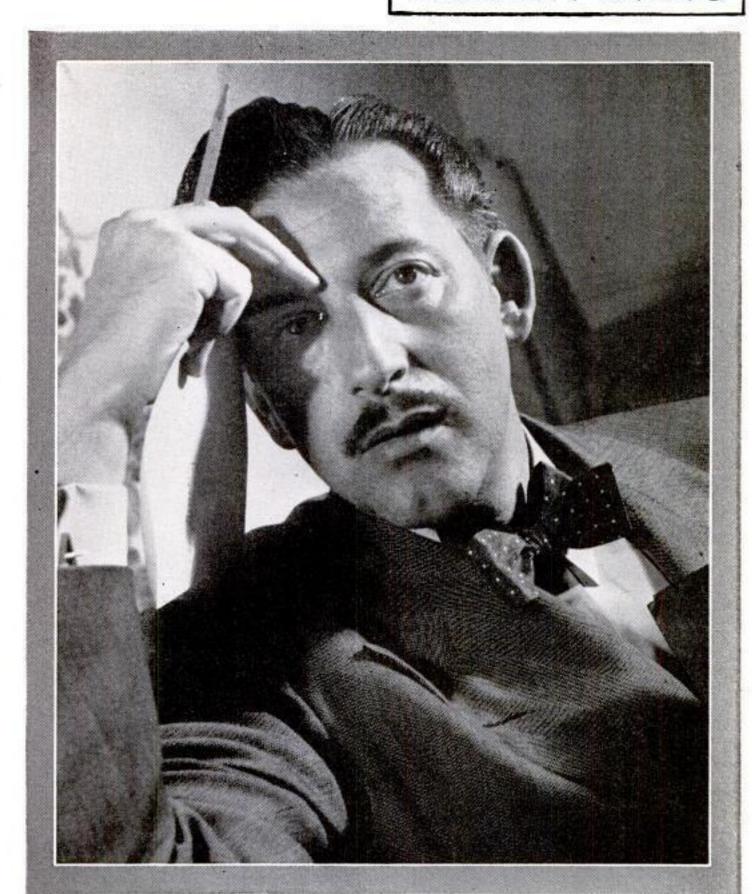
AMERICAN DESIGNERS

U. S. public is getting to know their names and styles

The U. S. fashion world is becoming very proud of U. S. clothes designers. As long as Paris ruled in the realm of style, Americans were apologetic about their designers. But when Paris fell Americans began to appraise and appreciate their own. Fashion stores throughout the U. S., which used to brag about their Alix or Chanel copies, are now advertising Carnegie, Adrian or other American "name" originals.

To determine which names are being presented to the American public as leaders in U. S. fashion designing, LIFE queried the top fashion stores in 20 cities. Many names were submitted. Most of them stand for fine clothes. None is identified with dramatics—or burlesques—in the manner of prewar Paris. American manufacturers prefer reorders from buyers to headlines in newspapers. Designers therefore must concentrate on styles which, even at \$100 or more, will produce volume sales. Partly for this reason, only a few of them can qualify as really original style creators.

LIFE here presents the 10 designers whose names were mentioned most frequently in its informal poll. Undisputed leader is Hattie Carnegie. Tiny (5 feet), keen, energetic, Miss Carnegie has been making clothes for U. S. women for over 35 years. In the U.S. and South America her name rated high among the custom trade even when French names were supreme. Fifteen years ago she branched out into the wholesale field. Now 100 stores in U.S. sell Carnegie clothes and advertise her label. Her snap judgment on what line, color and fabric is most flattering to a woman is infallible. She has been credited with starting many trends—the collarless, untrimmed coat, the dressy handknit, the beaded sweater, the sequined suit (see cover).



ADRIAN

Gilbert Adrian is the newest, most promising name among U. S. designers and the only one not in New York. Three years ago he gave up designing movie clothes for Greta Garbo, Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford and other M-G-M stars, started his own wholesale business in Hollywood. Characteristic of his dresses, suits and coats is the broad padded shoulder and tapered hipline, as in the suit below. Shoulder width is exaggerated by the inlaid piece of material. Hips are slimmed by the vertical lines in the skirt. Adrian's clothes, sold in 25 stores, cost \$70 to \$185.



American Designers (continued)



MORRIS KRAUS

Morris Kraus is a ladies' tailor who hates mannish-tailored suits. When he was 11 years old he drew his first fashion sketch—a lady in a suit with a frill at the neck and a ruffle at the bottom. Mr. Kraus came to the U. S. from Russia 38 years ago. He has gone back to Europe 90 times, studying design in Vienna and regularly attending the Paris openings. For the past 18 years he has been designing feminine suits and coats for the firm of Zuckerman & Kraus Inc. The suit pictured below has characteristic Kraus touches—lacy trim around the edges, fancy buttons and short jacket. The prices range from \$69 to \$125 retail.

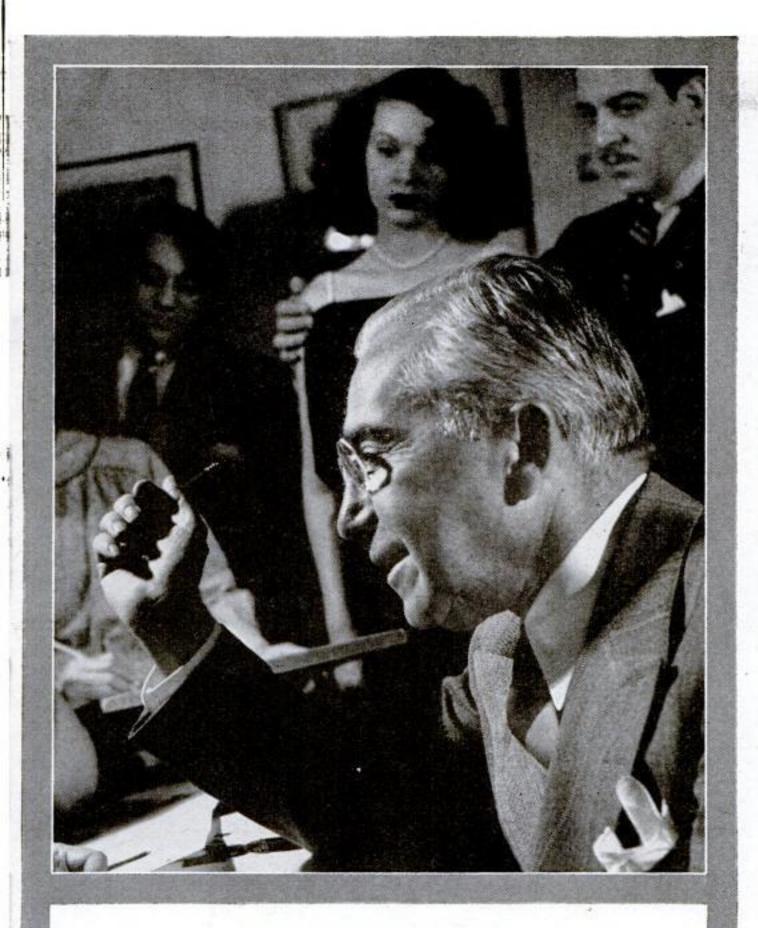




NETTIE ROSENSTEIN

Nettie Rosenstein's vision of a perfect world is one in which all women have high, well-rounded breasts, slim waists and gently curving backsides. Since women in real life fall far short of her ideal, she uses every trick in the dressmaker's trade to create this illusion. The dress below is excellent example of Rosenstein draping, which is guaranteed to make even a flat-chested woman look sexy. Her clothes are simple and provide a perfect background for jewels. She started making dresses for herself and friends, charging about \$15 if the customer brought her own material. A Rosenstein dress now costs \$59 to \$300.





MAURICE RENTNER

Maurice Rentner is the "little Napoleon" of the industry. He is a shrewd, driving organizer with a fine instinct for hiring designers who can give substance to his ideas. His clothes philosophy is the direct opposite of Rosenstein's. "She throws a woman's curves at you," he says. "I submerge them." He came to the U. S. from Poland when he was 11, started selling dresses at 17. Now he has an impressive establishment which turns out soft suits and dresses for \$70 and more. Typical of the casual Rentner touch are buttons which don't button, as in dress below.



CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



when you walked into any better department or furniture store your eyes were gladdened by the sight of that incomparable delightful sleeping luxury...a Slumberon Mattress by Burton. Alas! No more... Now you well know that top sergeants privates, sailors Wacs, Waves Pilots

etc. are sleeping on what might have been your new Slumberon and DeLuxe Bedsprings. But be of good cheer! In that happy day when the three madmen take their last sleep you will again feast your tired eyes on the old familiar sight of Slumberon Mattresses... better than ever before... and that goes for DeLuxe Bedsprings, too!

To bring that day nearer, we urge you to rush rapidly down the street with every penny you can spare... and buy ... You Guessed It ...

MORE WAR BONDS!



Burgon

BURTON-DIXIE CORP.

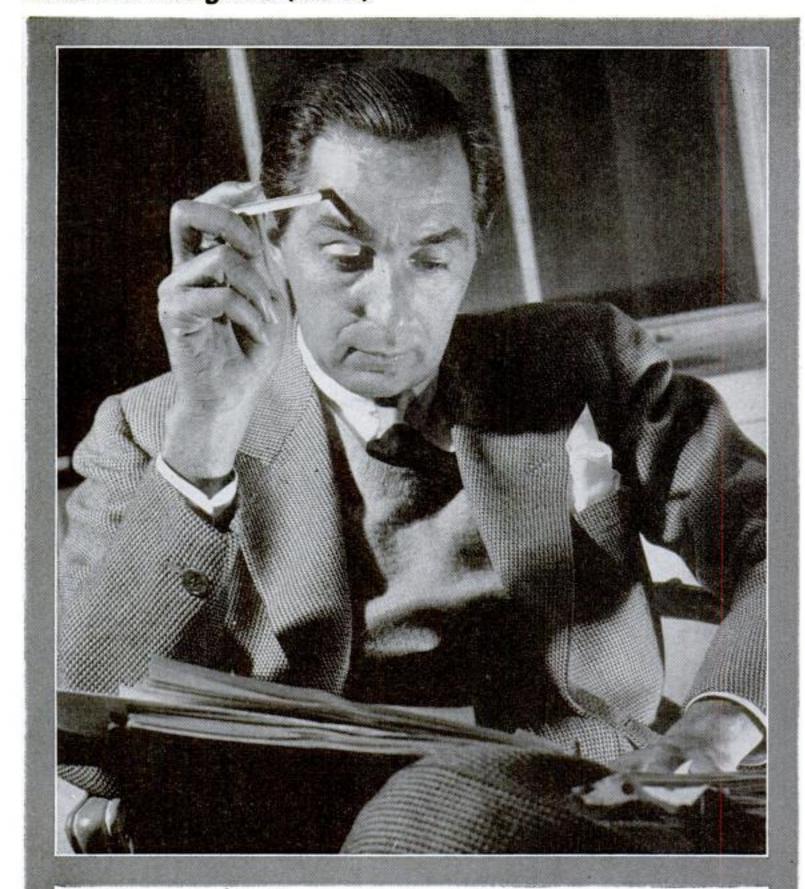
CHICAGO . BROOKLYN . NEWARK . KANSAS CITY . DETROIT . LANSING . MEMPHIS . BLACKSBURG

MANUFACTURERS OF





American Designers (continued)



NORMAN NORELL

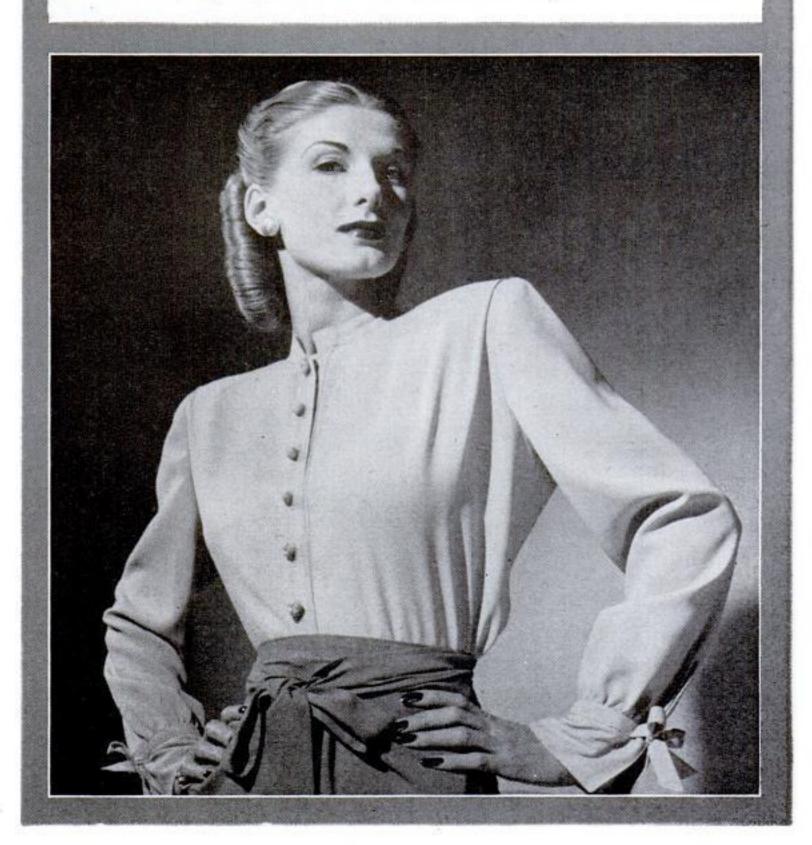
Norman Norell, who comes from Noblesville, Ind., is the pet designer of women who are so bored with clothes that only the most simple, classic lines can please them. He began as a theatrical and movie designer, then graduated to Carnegie where he stayed for 13 years. Three years ago he made a deal with a manufacturer and formed the firm of Traina-Norell Inc. Norell's clothes have a pared-down look. The silhouette is straight and slim, the waistline low. Many of his clothes have a suggestion of a tunic, as below. He thinks of a dress as background for hat, gloves, jewelry and shoes. His dresses cost \$85 and up.

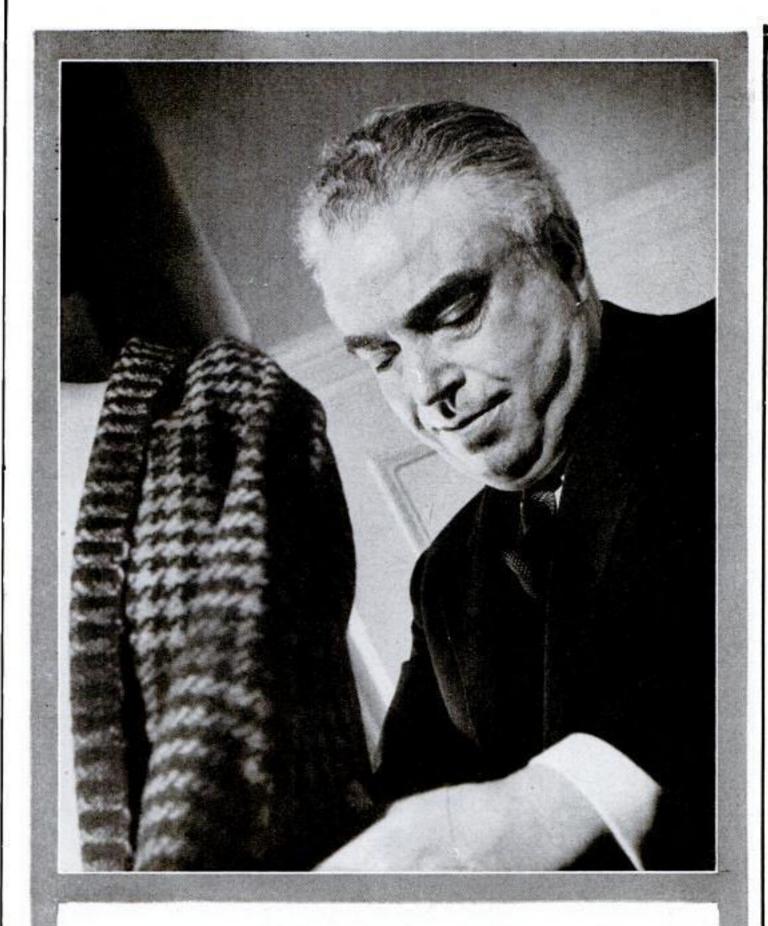




CLARE POTTER

Clare Potter, style creator for the firm of Charles W. Nudelman Inc., designs clothes with a country-club look. She lives on a farm in Rockland County, N. Y., raises Dalmatians and camellias and makes clothes attuned to that kind of life. They have an informal, comfortable look, plus an elegance achieved by combining odd and delicate pastel colors. The dress below is characteristic Clarepotter. Note the trim neckband, the straight line from neck to shoulder uninterrupted by darts or shirrings, the soft sarong skirt tied casually in front. The dress top is light tan, the skirt flame-red. Its price is about \$45.



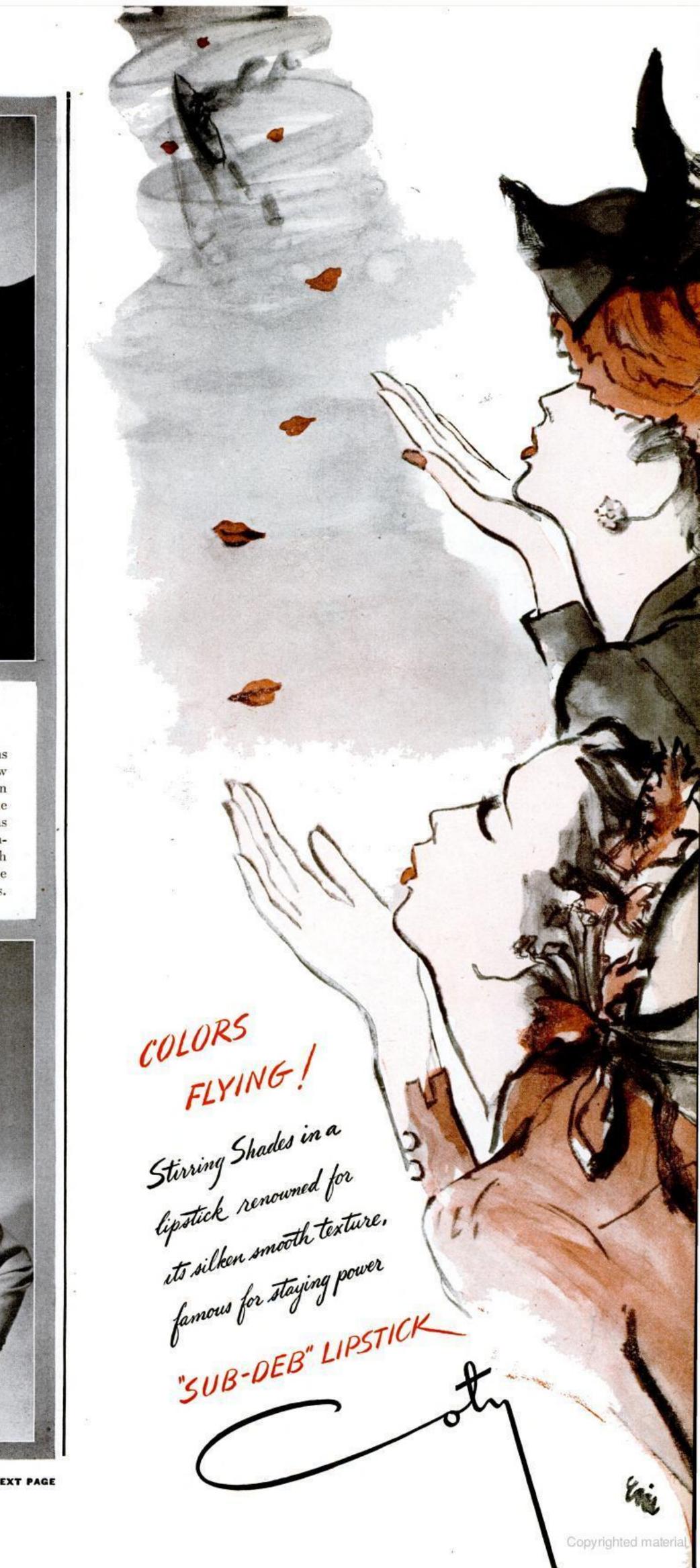


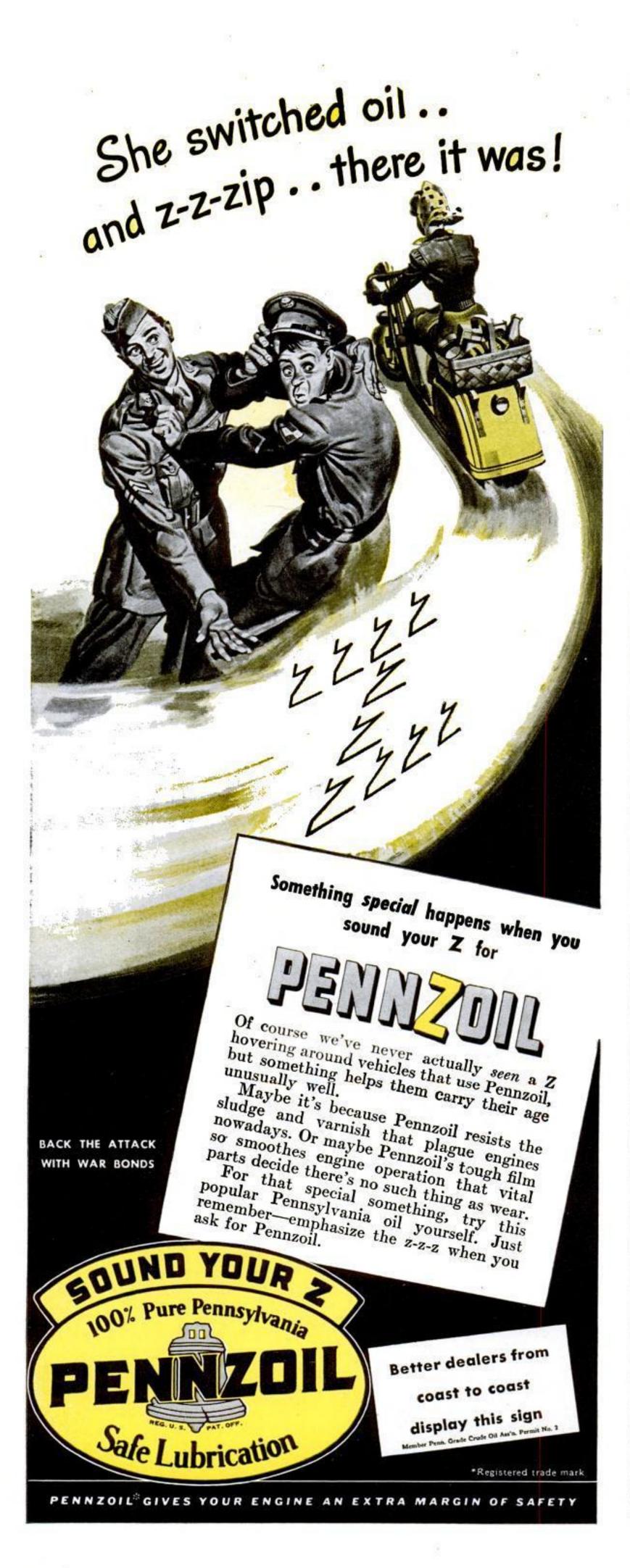
PHILIP MANGONE

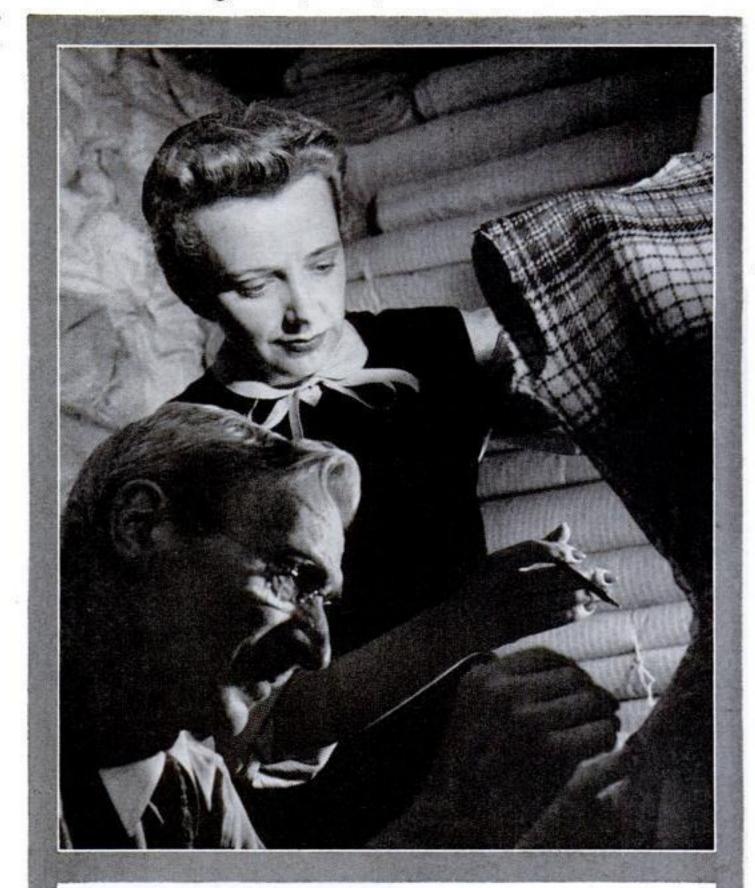
Philip Mangone is a fine tailor, and so were six generations of Mangones before him. Philip Mangone was born in New York City, began his designing career at the age of 17 as an apprentice. He makes no claim to being a great designer, but he does claim that his suits and coats, sold ready-to-wear, are as expertly cut and tailored as the best custom-made jobs. The mannish, strictly tailored suit below represents the styles which carry Mangone's label. Every season he shows practically the same ageless line—classic jackets, skirts and matching topcoats.



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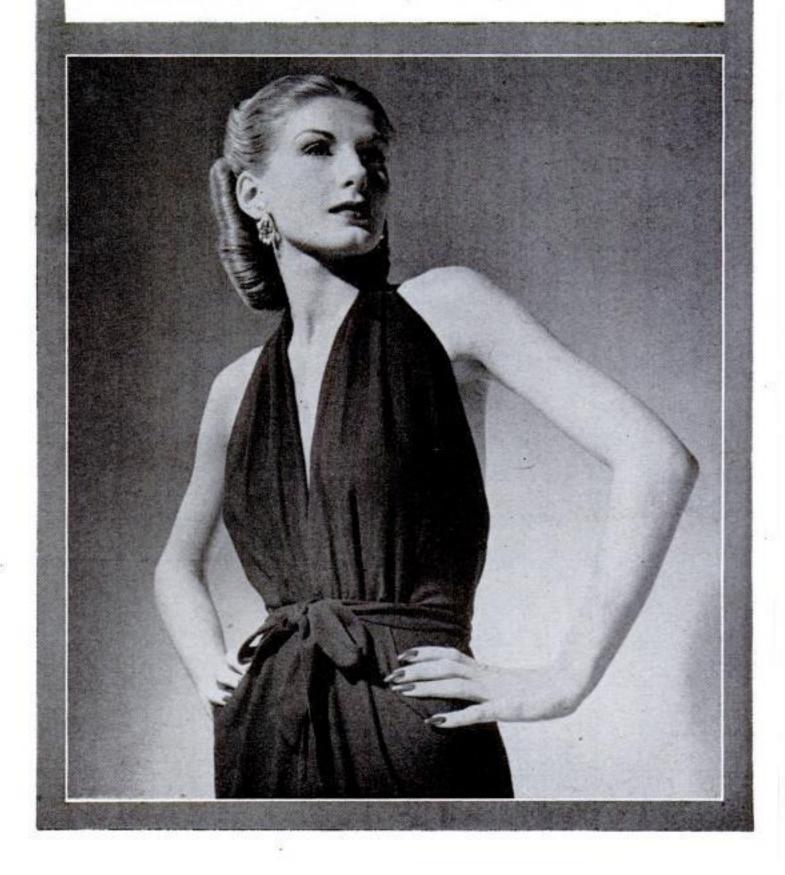


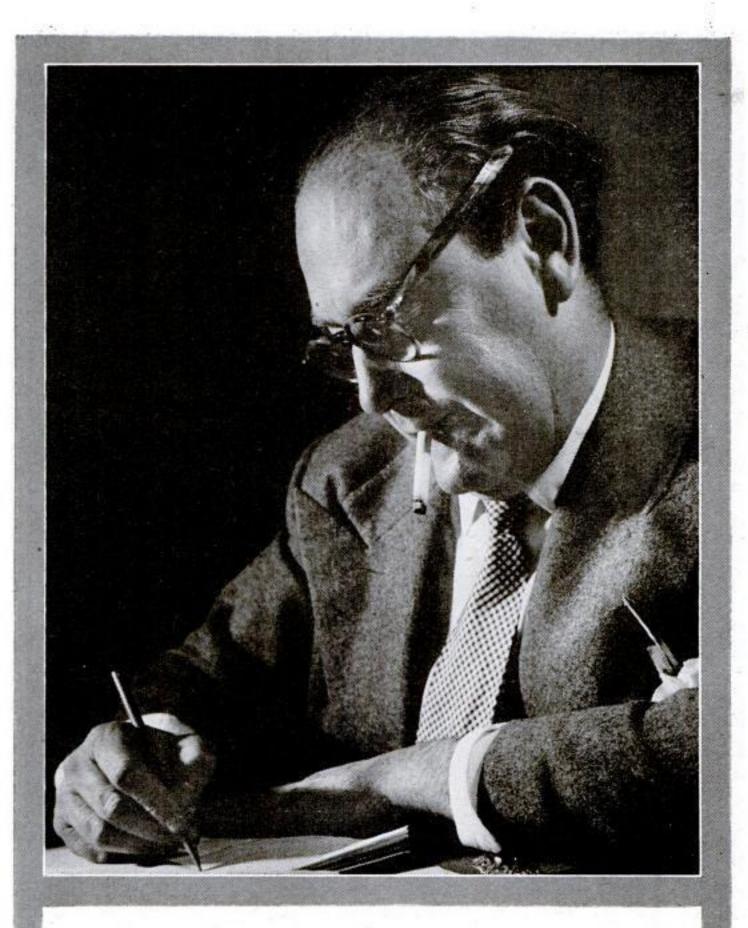




CLAIRE McCARDELL

Claire McCardell is a bright, young-looking designer whose clothes reflect her understanding of the carefree, sport-loving, youthful American woman. She was born in Maryland, studied designing in a New York school, painted lampshades, modeled, worked for Hattie Carnegie and is now designing for Townley Frocks Inc. An inventive person, she has brought new construction to clothes which makes them fit easily without complicated fastenings. Her sensational barebacked dress (below), launched two years ago, is one of her easy-to-throw-on styles.





OMAR KIAM

Omar Kiam is a Hollywood name identified until recently with Goldwyn pictures. Kiam was born in Monterey, Mexico, of Alsatian parents who named him Alexander. His Texas school-mates dubbed him Omar. He started as a fur designer in New York, went to Hollywood to create lavish fur fashions, stayed on to make extravagant dresses. Three years ago, Manufacturer Ben Reig brought him back to New York. Kiam creates clothes which look dressy but not fussy, makes wise use of chiffon, lace or other transparent devices such as lattice work on dress below.

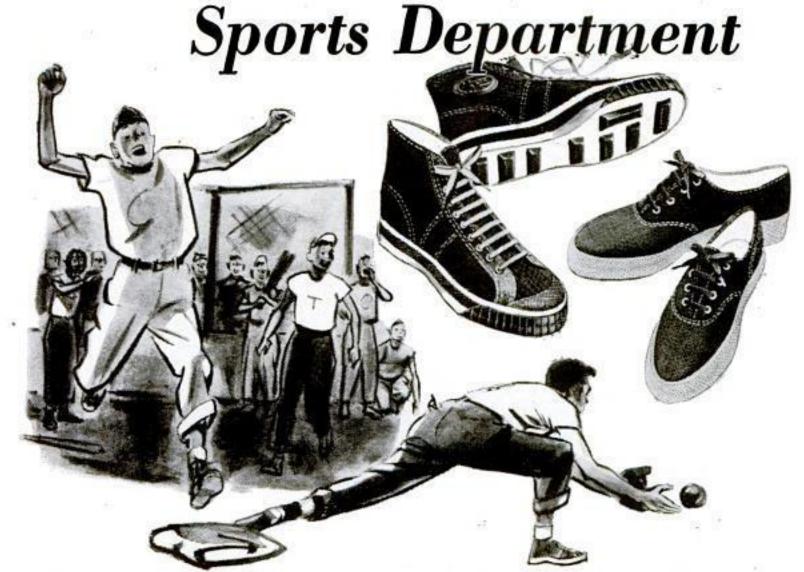


You can KEEP FIT by playing SOFTBALL!

And here's the booklet to tell you how!

Softball is a favorite with our fighting men from Alaska to Zanzibar. At home, it's a sport that five million play and seventy-five million watch. A new bulletin to tell you how to play Softball, published by the KEDS Sports Department is just off the press. Every young American will want to study and practice Softball with this booklet that explains rules, pitching, catching, batting, base running, infielding, outfielding, shortfielding and strategy. There's an introduction by M. J. Pauley, Executive Secretary of the Amateur Softball Association of America, and action photographs of skilled players that will help you become an expert Softball player.

"U. S." Keds REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



For your free copy, write the Keds Sports Department, at the United States Rubber Company Branch Office in the city nearest your home. Be sure to give your complete return address.

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784 S. San Pedro Street Minneapolis 1, Minn., 400 2nd Ave., N. New Orleans 16, La., 444 Canal Street New York 13, N. Y., 191 Hudson St. Philadelphia 6, Pa., 5th and Locust Sts. Pittsburgh 12, Pa., 101 Sandusky St. St. Louis 3, Mo., 2801 Locust Street San Francisco 7, Cal.,

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UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

1230 SIXTH AVENUE, ROCKEFELLER CENTER, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.



GALLI-MARIÉ WAS THE FIRST CARMEN IN BIZET'S OPERA



MINNIE HAUK INTRODUCED ROLE TO NEW YORK IN 1878



EMMA CALVÉ SANG IT AT THE METROPOLITAN IN 1893

"CARMEN" TO "CARMEN JONES": 1875-1944



CH OF THE WORLD PREMIERE: PARIS, MARCH 3, 1875

lexandre César Léopold Georges Bizet died in Par-A is on June 3, 1875, a forlorn and disillusioned man. Three months before, the world premiere of his opera Carmen at the Opéra Comique had been dismissed scornfully by the critics. Sixty-nine years later his music had become one of the brightest ornaments of the 1944 Broadway season. Bizet died in the conviction that he had written a flop. The pictures above and below and the paintings reproduced on the four following pages prove that he was mistaken.

The music Bizet composed, for a libretto adapted by Henri Meilhac and Ludovic Halévy from Prosper Mérimée's scandalous novel of 1847, has remained

haunting and vital down the years. It has been sung by some of the most celebrated voices in music.

But not until Oscar Hammerstein II came along with Carmen Jones (LIFE, Dec. 20, 1943) was Bizet to receive his wildest acclaim. By modernizing the plot and locale and converting its Spaniards into American Negroes, Hammerstein invested Carmen with the pertinence of these times. Wisely, however, he preserved the wonderful Bizet music, pure and undefiled. To show the physical change that Carmen has undergone since its premiere (left), LIFE commissioned Miguel Covarrubias to paint the four scenes from Carmen Jones reproduced on following pages.

MARY GARDEN BEGAN INTERPRETING THE ROLE IN 1912





GERALDINE FARRAR PLAYED ROLE AS SEXY WENCH, 1914

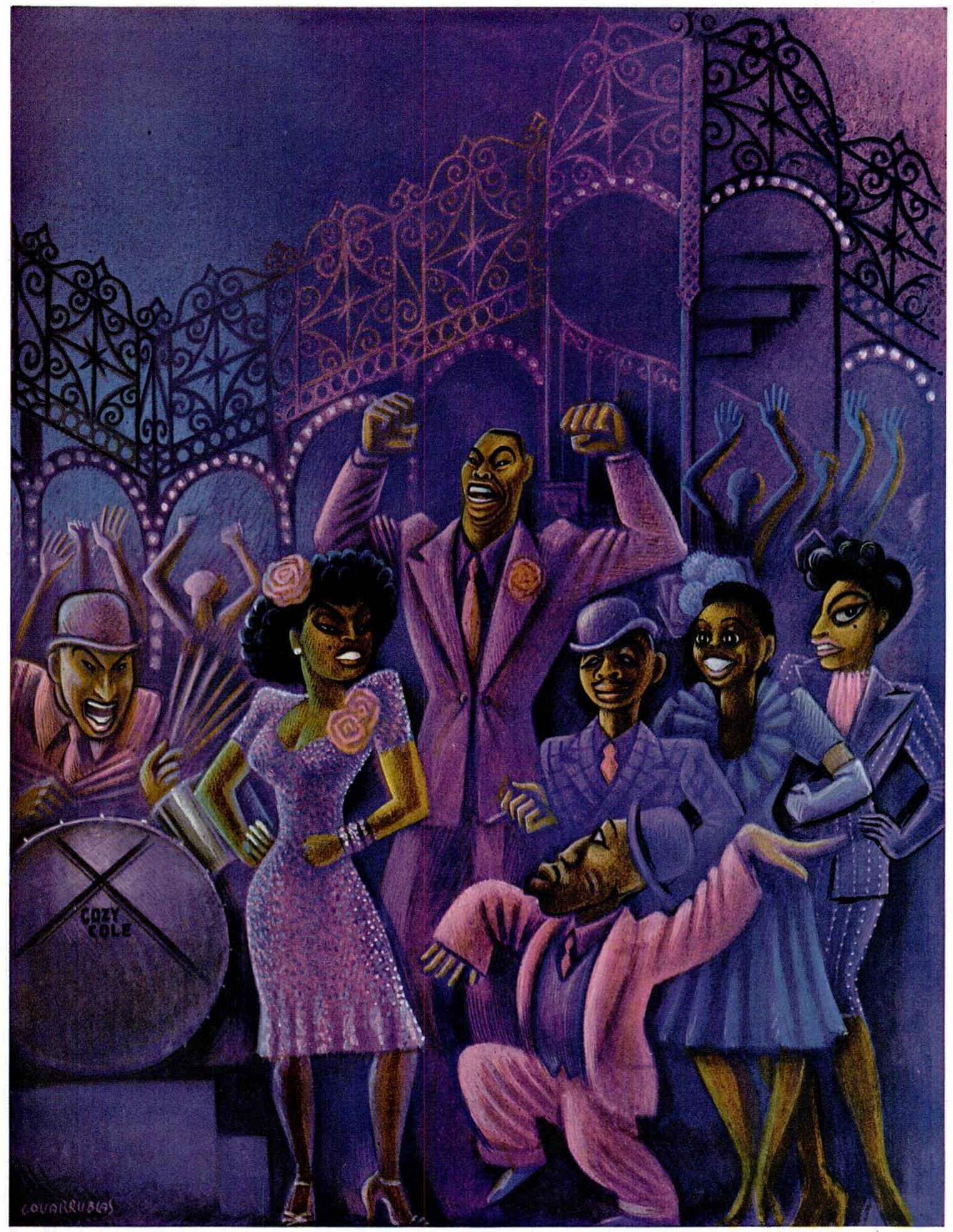


material



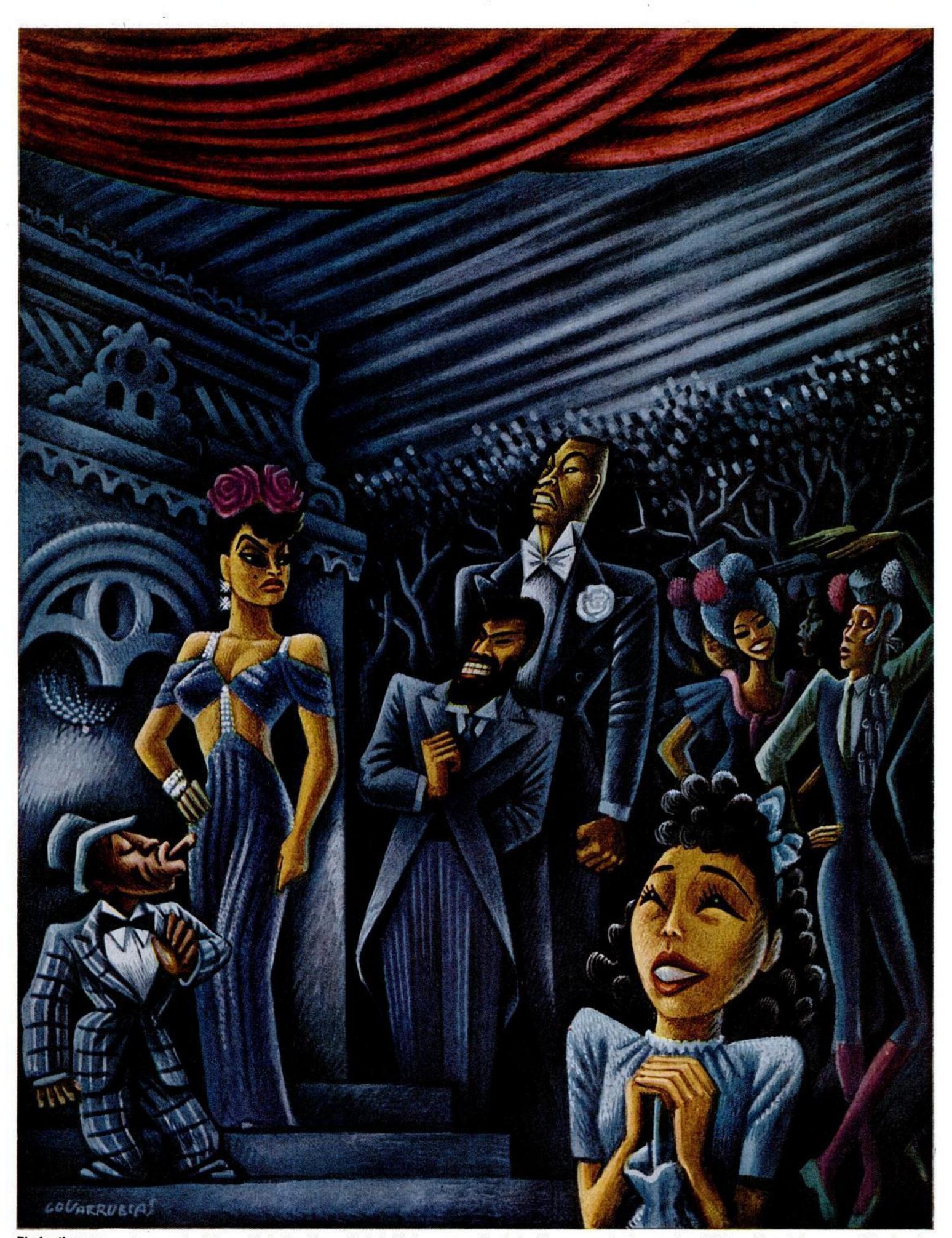
In opening scene, Carmen (center) vamps Joe (seated left). Here Covarrubias demonstrates his remarkable talent for recreating movement. In order to convey Carmen's sultry orneriness he avoided showing any specific motion of hers. Instead he tried to get impression

of all her insolent motions. He succeeded in this by exaggerating size of her breasts and by throwing out her hip and putting her hand on it. Each of the opera's five scenes is done in a predominant color. Here a sophisticated yellow is used to denote gay southern sunshine.



Scene three takes place in a cabaret. Covarrubias' chief problem here was to capture Cosy Cole, jazz drummer at the left. Since Cole's jaws work feverishly while he plays, not even a candid-camera shot would convey his enormous vitality. Miguel Covarrubias captures it

by exaggerating the percussionist's face and mouth. Although Covarrubias' paintings are generally referred to as gouache, the definition is not precise. He uses plain water, but his technique imparts a shiny surface. He thus gains luminous quality that water colors lack.



The fourth scene is another example of Covarrubias' painstaking method of achieving symbolic effects. In the lower right is Cindy Lou, the wholesome girl who loves Joe only to be thrown over by him for Carmen Jones. The artist captures her demureness by showing her

hands clutching a purse. In the center is snobbish president of the country club where this scene is laid. Covarrubias' conception of his hand is done so imaginatively that the hand can be divorced from the body and it will still represent the fussy effeminacy of the character.



Final scene shows Covarrubias' ability to portray character development. Here Carmen is mistress of Husky Miller. In country-club scene she was beginning to be a lady of style in contrast to her sluttishness in scene one. Artist conveyed change by using white paint to

gain sparkling effect. Here he uses even more white to get impression of an overdressed woman. Since Luther Saxon (Joe) is blue-eyed, light-skinned, he presented a problem. Covarrubias made many sketches before determining how to make him appear typically Negroid.

She's Engaged to an Air Force Officer

Another charming Pond's bride-to-be Helena Rausch of Middletown, Ohio, is engaged to Lawrence Richard Nelson of Dayton-now "somewhere overseas"

Helena's great, great grandparents went West in a covered wagon and settled in Ohio. And now Helena is a pioneer too -one of the numbers of lovely Pond's engaged girls who are "war-working" for the safe return of the men they love.

HER RING-a square-cut

diamond with a baguette

diamond either side.

At the Aeronca Aircraft Corporation where Helena has been since September,

1942, about 60% of the workers are women. Her own job is inspecting spare parts essential for every airplane-and it is work very close to her heart. "Every girl who takes a war job is helping to bring our boys back sooner," Helena says.

All kinds of necessary jobs need women workers-in war plants, in stores, in transportation, in restaurants. Won't you see what you are fitted to do? Check help wanted ads in your local newspaper. Consult local U.S. Employment Service.

ON HER JOB-or at home-there's always a flower-fresh charm about Helena. "It's easy to keep your face soft and fresh looking with Pond's Cold Cream," she says.

Her complexion is exquisite . . .

porcelain-fine. "I don't know what I'd do without my Pond's Cold Cream," Helena says. "It's perfectly lovely to stroke on Pond's and smooth off that factory grime. My face feels so clean and soft afterwards!"

Helena beauty-creams her face like this: She slips Pond's satin-white cream all over her face and throat. Pats lightly. This softens and releases dirt and make-up. Then she tissues off well.

She "rinses" with more Pond's-swirling her creamy-tipped fingers round and round her face. "And when I tissue off again my face is sparkling clean," she says.

Use Pond's Cold Cream Helena's wayevery night and every morning-for daytime clean-ups, too. It's no accident engaged girls like Helena, exquisite society women like Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart and Britain's Lady Grenfell choose Pond's.



She's lovely She uses Ponds!

ASK FOR A BIG LUXURY JAR!

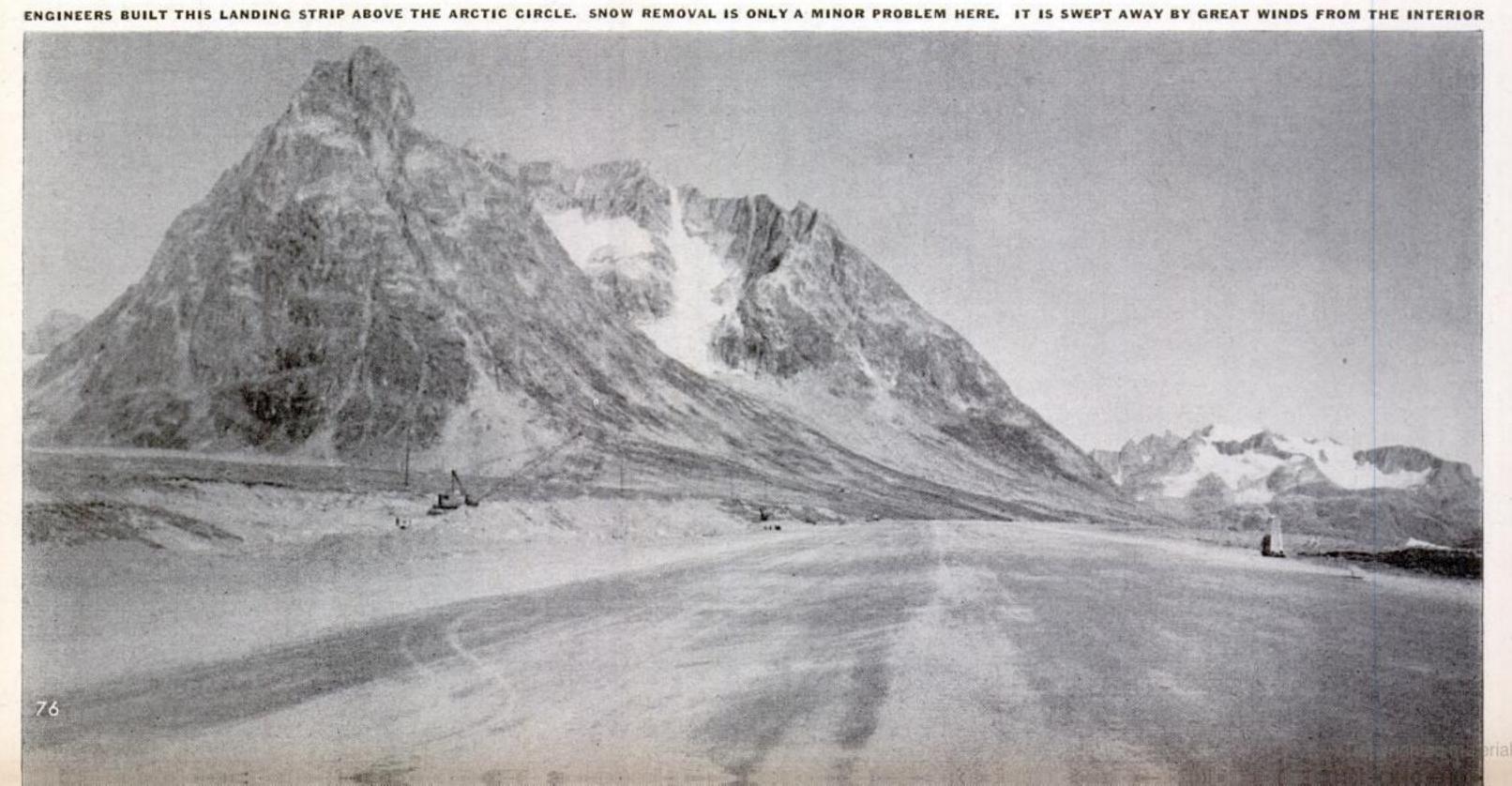
Large sizes save glass and manpower! And it's so much quicker to dip finger tips of both hands in the widetopped Pond's jar!

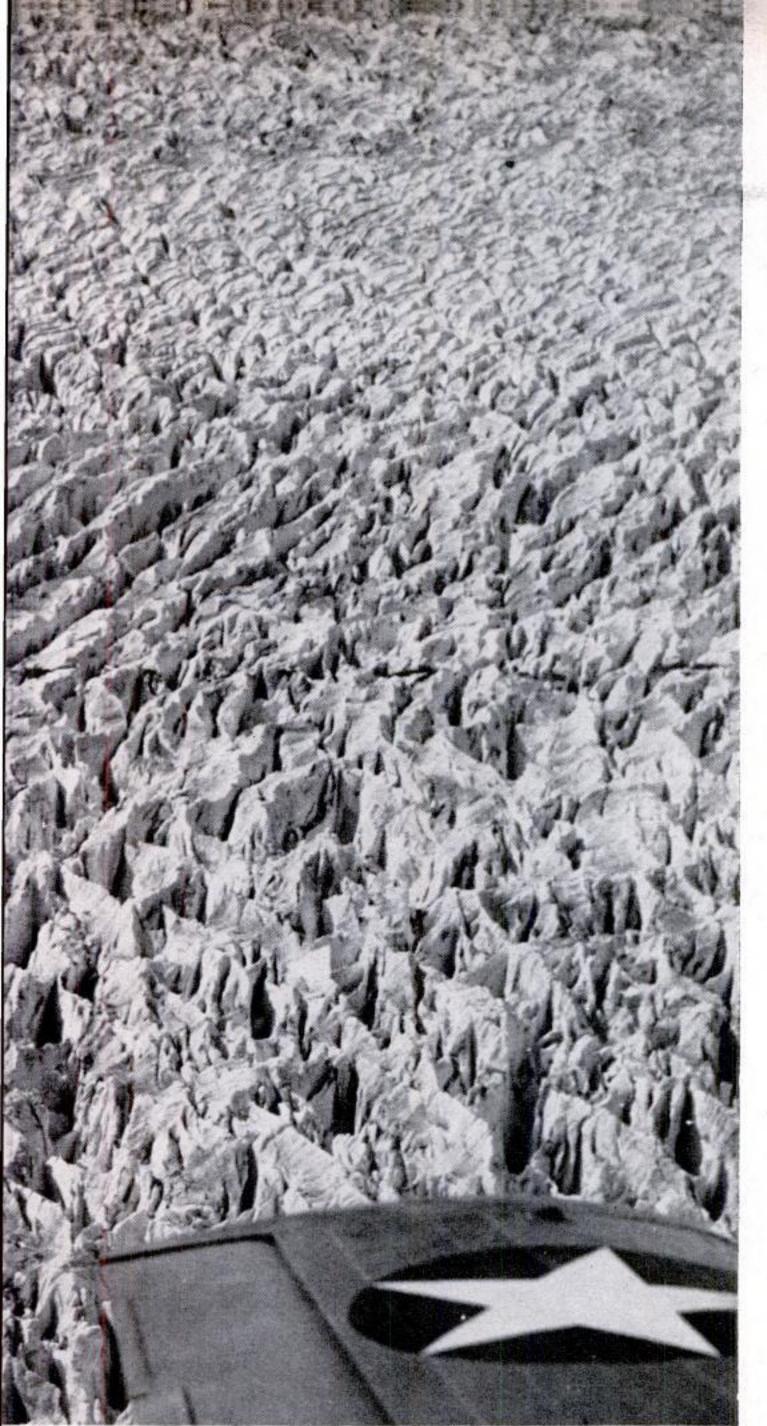
Today-many more women use Pond's than any other face cream at any price

HELENA's soft-smooth Pond's complexion enhances the poetic beauty of her golden hair and dreamy grey eyes



SEEN FROM THE AIR THE EDGE OF GREENLAND'S GREAT ICECAP IS WRINKLED INTO RIDGES AND DEEP CREVASSES. THIS IS WHERE THE ICE MOVES DOWN THE FJORDS AND INTO





THE SEA. FURTHER INLAND IT IS SMOOTH ENOUGH FOR AIRPLANE LANDINGS

ENGINEERS IN GREENLAND

Construction men are shock troops in the arctic

The cold, anonymous war in Greenland is more a campaign against the elements than against human enemies. Most of the fighting is being done by Army engineers and civilian contractors. Their task has been to chisel footholds in the rocky edge of the vast, icecapped island. Once they have secured these, the fliers and meteorologists come in to do their own work.

Today Greenland is an important base in the allied aerial net which guards the North Atlantic. It is perhaps even more important as a weather station. Because Europe's weather is greatly influenced by cold masses of air which originate over the Greenland icecap, weathermen stationed there are able to make forecasts at the source. This information is priceless in allied aerial operations over Germany.

Few people know that the Germans once had respectable bases in Greenland themselves. Not long ago their submarines refueled in the fjords for operations against allied convoys. If they had been allowed to stay longer, they could have built airfields within bombing range of Detroit and New York. There are no Germans in Greenland today, but the Nazis are still acutely aware of the island's strategic importance. Big, four-motored Focke-Wulf Kuriers still fly over from time to time to see what the allies are up to.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

How to use a garden spade



Let your spading be easier—Avoid strains. In lifting earth use your leg muscles as much as possible. Watch your footing and balance. Use the ball of your foot, not your instep, to force the spade into the ground. Be certain the spade handle is smooth and strong—the grip free from splinters, checks and cracks—the blade smooth and sharp.

(Facts from National Safety Council)



Let Munsingwear help you—When you're doing active work you'll appreciate the extra comfort of Munsingwear SKIT-Shorts. Knitted, they give when you give—fit like your skin—are ideal for work that requires energetic muscular movement—sudden stresses or strains. Supporter feature provides mild support active men like. At better stores.

Munsingwear

The only underwear with the STRETCHY-SEAT

REG. TRADE-MARK

Engineers in Greenland (continued)



You'll make her especially happy if you "Say it with Flowers." In fact, whether it's Mother's Day, a birthday or just because you're thoughtful, flowers say things for you in a way people never forget. Flowers boost morale too, so—

In Any Event Wire Flowers.

But remember, Mother's Day orders should be in early, so do it now! Give your F.T.D. Florist enough time to deliver your Mother's Day flowers on time.



THIS SEAL is your Guarantee of Quality and Dependability

This FTD Seal is your assurance that when you send flowers by wire you'll get full value because all FTD members are bonded for your protection. All florists are not FTD Florists, so always look for the FTD Seal on the window. Write Direct to Headquarters.

FLORISTS' TELEGRAPH DELIVERY ASSOCIATION

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BUY MORE WAR BONDS



Construction camp is built in the lee of a hill. What appear to be fences are steam-heated wooden conduits to keep water and sewage pipes from freezing in the cold.



Buildozer levels air strip before steel mats are laid. Work continued all year round, although temperature sometimes drops to 50° below and winds reach 150 m. p. h.



Pipeline from oil barge is laid across ice. There are few places in Greenland where ocean-going ships can come in to shore. Fjords are deep, but the shore is shallow.



Cranes raise first arch of an airplane hangar at 40° below. Nearly all of this work is done by civilian construction men with direction and planning by Army engineers.

"HEY, MOM, HE WANTS MORE MILK-BONE"

Junior's right! Dogs like hearty Milk-Bone dog food. For it is made of five nourishing foods... whole wheat flour, high protein meat meal, milk, yeast and fish liver oil, plus important minerals and vitamins A, B₁, D, E, and G.

Start your dog on a Milk-Bone diet today.

For breakfast give him crunchy Milk-Bone Biscuit. For supper feed him Milk-Bone Tiny-Bits...just add warm water, soup, broth or vegetables, and bits of meat if you wish. Ask your dealer for Milk-Bone today.



NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY



CONTINUED ON PAGE 80

We're just little people

We're not brass hats.
We're not big shots.
We're just plain folks . . . but
We're the folks who made this country!
And we're the folks who will save it!

Save it from two things it's got to be saved from now. The first thing is the Enemy. The second's something that doesn't look very dangerous, but is. It's the danger of Prices Getting Out of Hand.

Here we are this year—after we've paid our taxes—with
131 billion bucks in our pockets.
But only 93 billion dollars' worth of goods to buy.
That leaves 38 extra billion dollars. And no place to spend it.

Sure, the easy thing to do is to take that 38 billion and start running around buying things we don't need, bidding against each other . . . forcing prices up and up!

Then people want higher wages. Then prices go up some more
—and again wages go up. So do prices again.

And then where are we!

But us little guys—us workers, us farmers, us business men—are not going to take the easy way out.

We're not going to buy a single, solitary thing that we can get along without.

We're not going to ask higher wages for our work, or higher prices for the things we sell.

We'll pay our taxes willingly, without griping ... no matter how much in taxes our country needs.

We'll pay off all our debts now, and make no new ones.

We'll never pay a cent above ceiling prices.

And we'll buy rationed goods only by exchanging stamps.

We'll build up a savings account, and take out adequate life insurance.

We'll buy War Bonds until it pinches the daylights out of our pocketbooks.

Heaven knows, these sacrifices are chicken feed, compared to the ones our sons are making.



Use it up ... Wear it out.

Make it do... Or do without.



Engineers in Greenland (continued)



Give your legs the best of it! These all-elastic Super Quality Paris Garters at \$1 are "tops" for value, comfort, service. Ask for Paris by name. Look for the famous "Paris Kneeling Figure" on the package.

Trade marks are a double protection. They enable you to reject as well as to select. When you say "I want Paris-and not a substitute"-you exercise your right to choose what you use.

Paris Garter illustrated—\$1. Other styles: 55c. A. Stein and Company . Chicago . New York





BRASSIERES

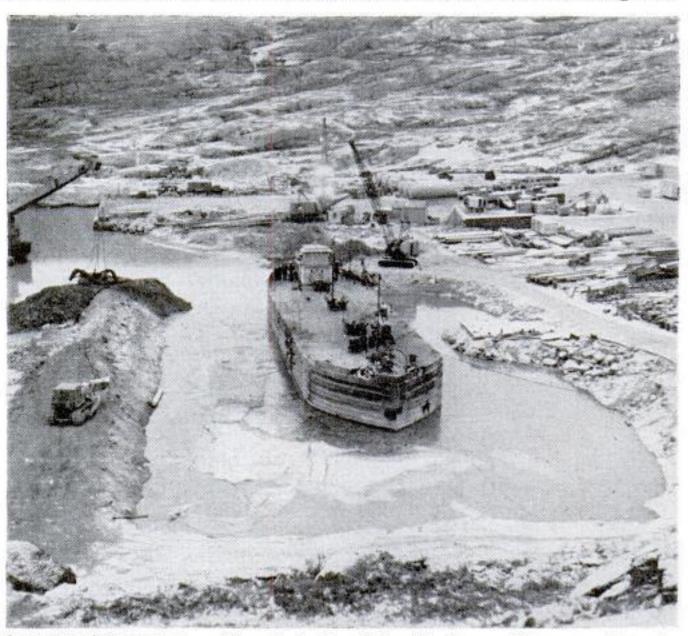
"THE LIFT THAT NEVER LETS YOU DOWN"

EXCLUSIVE • EXCITING • EXQUISITE

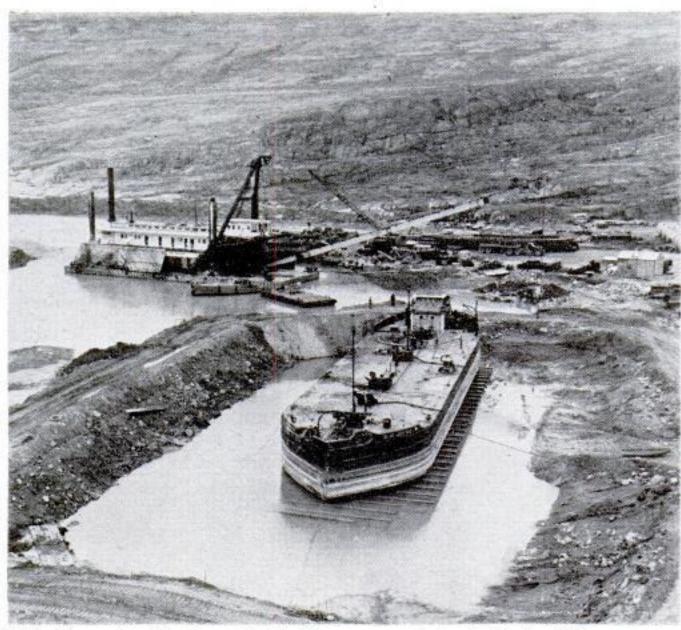
Whether you wish to regain or maintain a smart, youthful bust line, PERMA & LIFT flatters the flat and firm alike. The miracle happens at the base of the bra-cups, where a secretly processed cushion inset softly but firmly supports your bosom, holds a rounded contour. never becomes limp or lax through constant washing and wear. Brassiere and Bandeau styles, \$1.25 to \$2.50.



Improvised drydock is built with earthen dikes. Timbers are foundation for flatbottomed ship. The dike at the far end has been breached to let in water at high tide.



Seagoing oil barge is floated into drydock at high tide. Barge will be moored directly above flooring of timbers. At low tide the open dike will be filled in by power shovels.



With dike replaced at low tide, the ship rests on timbers in basin. Ship repairs are often needed because rocks and shoals around Greenland have been little charted.



YOU CAN'T BEAT this to relieve TORTURE of

Inkograph Co., Inc., 200 Hudson St., N.Y. C. 13

As So Many **Druggists** Say!



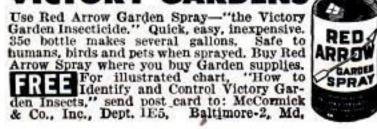
If you suffer from itching, burning soreness from cracked, scaly skin between toes—just feel how promptly the first applications of medicated liquid Zemo relieve distress. Thus Zemo gives the irritated skin a chance to heal faster. Zemo is one product that really works.

Use Zemo freely—soon your discomfort should disappear. Zemo is a Doctor's formula backed by 35 years' success. Over 25,000,000 packages sold. It must be good. The first trial convinces.

NOTE: Zemo is Also Grand For Tired, Sore Burning Feet

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

KILLS INSECTS IN VICTORY GARDENS







A perfect-fitting shoe not only feels good, it looks good

from any angle.* For instance, here we have the original bird's-eye view catching all the grace and glamour of

the shoe with the beautiful fit



From above and from below from front and from the back in profile and in three-quarters outside and inside right side up and upside down



NATURALIZER DIVISION BROWN SHOE COMPANY, ST. LOUIS

MEAT

A sparkling diamond and a lump of coal are closely akin chemically. But you don't measure

diamonds by the ton, or value coal by the carat.

When it comes to foods, many may contain similar chemical substances, but their value to us nutritionally depends both on the quantity and quality of these substances.

Take proteins in foods, for example. (Proteins are the "building blocks" of the body—the materials which enable us to grow from babyhood to full maturity—the substances out of which we daily replace the tissues used up in living.)

The majority of foods we eat contain some protein. But in quantity and in quality, these proteins vary widely.

Essential to Life

Some of the proteins in foods are called of highest biologic value—they contain 10 indispensable substances (amino acids) necessary to build and maintain our bodies. If even a single one of these amino acids is absent from our foods, the proteins are not complete.

When all of these substances are present in a food—and each in an adequate amount —that food ranks at the very top of protein foods.

The right kind—and enough of each And that is what makes meat the "yardstick of protein foods." It has the right kind of proteins. It has them in goodly amounts—and they contain all the 10 indispensable amino acids which our bodies require.

When you eat meat, you are getting the right kind of complete, highest quality proteins. Steak or stew, high points or no points, neither price nor kind of meat can change this basic fact.

Meat is also an excellent source of important B vitamins (thiamine, riboflavin, niacin). In addition, meat is rich in iron and provides copper and phosphorus. All meats contain these essential nutrients.

AMERICAN MEAT INSTITUTE
Headquarters, Chicago · Members throughout
the United States

the yardstick of protein foods



A WAR MEAT-MEAL—Home Style Hash, made from leftover beef, veal, lamb or pork; peppers and tomato added for new, fresh flavor.

PROTEINS PROVIDE THE BUILDING BLOCKS OF THE BODY

Just as a house is built brick by brick, your body is built up cell by cell.

Into the construction of a house go bricks, lumber, hardware, other materials.

Important in the construction of every living cell are substances called amino acids, which come from the foods you eat. These amino acids are the "building blocks" of the body.

Twenty-two of these amino acids are known to scientists. Ten of them have been found *indispensable*—if your body fails to get, in foods, any one of the ten, you cannot be at your best.

Because the proteins of meat contain all ten of the *indispensable* amino acids, in a proportion which closely parallels the body's need for them, it is called "the yardstick of protein foods."



This Seal means that all nutritional statements made in this advertisement are acceptable to the Council on Foods and Nutrition of the American Medical Association.

Smile with "The Life of Riley" featuring William Bendix — every Sunday afternoon on the Blue Network. See paper for local time and station.



AN ARGENTINE LADY REPORTER EMBRACES ALL AT ONE TIME BUENOS AIRES' FAMOUS QUINTUPLETS, THE FAMILY DILIGENTI, NOW IN THEIR TENTH MONTH AND ALL WELL

ARGENTINE QUINTS

The first good pictures of the five Diligentis reach the U. S.

Details were filled in last week on the world's second set of living quintuplets when pictures taken by the magazine Aqui Está revealed the Diligentis of Buenos Aires in action. Father Franco Diligenti, in line with his policy of avoiding all Dionne precedent, charged no fee and sold no "rights" to Aqui Está. He just let in a photographer, forbade him to use flash bulbs and then ushered him out again.

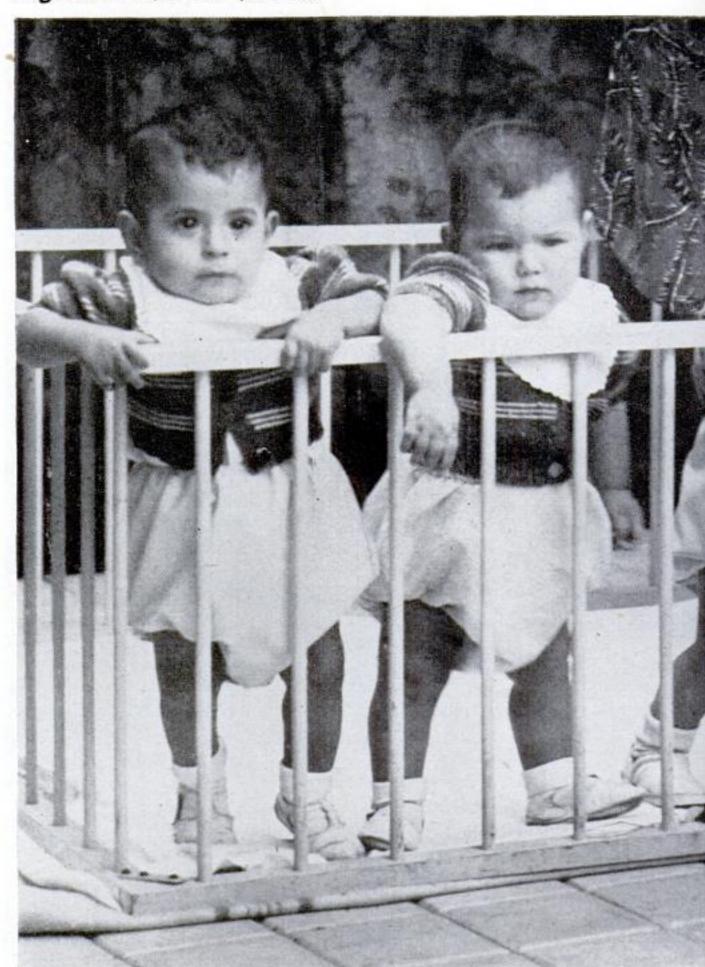
Five notable personalities have been added to the

population of the world, as shown above. Festooned on Aqui Está's reporter, Regina Monsalvo, are (from left) Franco ("The Boss"), the second-born and biggest; María Fernanda, fourth-born, frailest and most independent; María Ester, last-born, the most alert and hungriest for attention; María Cristina ("Black One"), third-born, smallest, darkest, most sociable; and Carlos Alberto, first-born, most charming, serene and dignified. (Order of birth is controversial.)





Argentine Quints (continued)



The Diligentis face the camera. Notice that, in a Latin country, boys are specially singled out: rugged Franco and smiling Carlos Alberto in plain sweaters. The girls



Older Sisters Ana María, 7, and Myra, 3, watch their juniors. Myra is so enchanted that she has abandoned dolls and now spends her days hugging the quints. From

(from left) are María Cristina, María Fernanda and María Ester, all wearing striped sweaters. María Fernanda does not like to be touched and María Ester cries for it.



left are María Ester reaching for a lost shoe, Franco, María Cristina, María Fernanda and Carlos Alberto. Though first born, Carlos Alberto is the last to cut his teeth.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

The Mountain Boys Write a Crown Zipper Ad by Pane where



"AH USED TO THINK ah knew a thing or two about takin' curves," says Willy, "but folks, you should see them Crown Zippers go 'round curves! No other zipper going takes 'em so free 'n easy."



"AH ALLUS makes mah openin' wherever ah wants it," says Grampaw, "an' ah hear tell the Crown folks do likewise. One of them dern Crown Zippers is got ten sliders on one track—makes openings all over the place—and works real smooth in both directions."



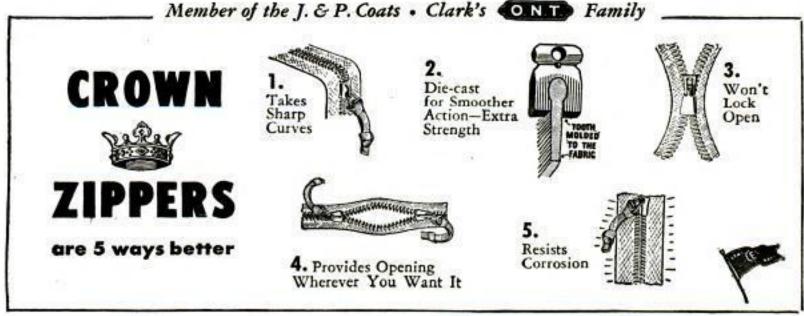
"WHEN AH'M FIXING to go a-feuding," says Gran'maw, "ah fasten mah teeth whar they can't git knocked loose. Them Crown Zipper teeth stay put, too. Th' little teeth is die-cast right onto the fabric, instead of just clamped on, like them old-fashioned zippers."



"AH HAD TO GIVE mah last pair of pants to the birds," says Luke, "on account of the dern zipper got locked open. Thet couldn't happen to a Crown Zipper. Big and tough or small and nifty, Crown Zippers work puffeckly. They never stick!"



"WISH AH COULD adapt to Army life as easy as them Crown engineers," says Jake. "They've redesigned over 300 closure applications for the armed forces—and after the war, they'll adapt Crown Zippers to meet special peacetime jobs, too."



THE SPOOL COTTON COMPANY, 745 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. (Crown Fastener Division)

The bribe that DIDN'T work!



"I'LL GIVE YOU A QUARTER if you'll take this laxative", I used to say to Sally. But she'd always cry and run away! She simply hated the taste of the stuff and it upset her something awful!

SOME LAXATIVES ARE TOO STRONG!



50 ITRIED giving her another laxative - with no better luck. Sally would gag on it every time. When she did manage to get some down, it only stirred up her little insides without giving her the relief she needed.

SOME LAXATIVES ARE TOO MILD!



IT WAS A LUCKY DAY for Sally and me when I finally changed to Ex-Lax! She simply loved its fine chocolate taste. And it was such a relief to find a laxative that works easily and effectively at the same time, Ex-Lax is not too strong - not too mild ...

EX-LAX IS THE

HAPPY MEDIUM!

As a precaution use only as directed



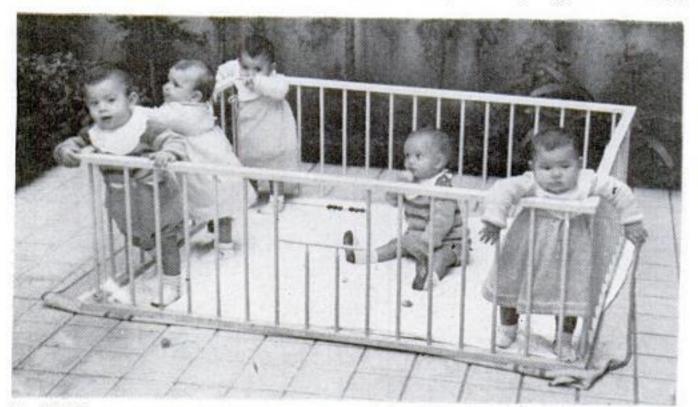
Argentine Quints (continued)



Bread hour is 4 p.m. and here they all fall to. From left, María Ester crying, Franco, Carlos Alberto, María Fernanda and María Cristina, whose Italian looks are most like her mother's and her brother Franco's. Blond Carlos Alberto is like his father.



Into a walker is inserted María Ester, who loves it, while older Sister Myra agonizes over whether the job is being done right. Immediately afterward energetic María Ester moved across patio at a dead run in the walker, to everybody's amazement.



Surfeited after the bread episode, María Fernanda hangs on the ropes, while toothless Carlos Alberto (seated) meditatively eats on. Usually he finishes first, absconds with the bread of the others. Here he seems to have his eye on his brother Franco.



OH BOY! LETTERS! Cheer him with V-

TICONDEROGA 1386

mail often! It means so much-to him. Write your V-mail letter with on easygoing Ticonderoga DENCIL! A joy to use. Makes crisp, clear lines Write him today -- with a Ticonaeroga. P.S. Ticonderogas will make his V-mail Easier to write, too. Send him a box of 12 now. Weighs less than 8 ounces. Can be mailed overseas.



Look for the green plastic ferrule with the double yellow stripes

TICONDEROGA

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Dept. 43-J5, Jersey City 3, N. J. Canadian Plant: Dixon Pencil Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont.



Ice-Mint Feet

It's a trick well worth knowing - as many a defense plant worker might tell you - just use Ice-Mint on your feet to help keep them cool and comfortable on the job. See, too, how Ice-Mint helps soften up stinging corns and tough old callouses. For people who stand all day on tired, burning feet-Ice-Mint can't be beat. Get a jar from your druggist today!



 Now, at home, you can quickly and easily tint telltale streaks of gray to natural-appearing shades—from lightest blonde to darkest black. Brownatone and a small brush does it—or your money back. Used for 30 years by thousands of women (men, too)—Brownatone is guaranteed harmless. No skin test needed, active coloring agent is purely vegetable. Cannot affect waving of hair. Lastingdoes not wash out. Just brush or comb it in. One application imparts desired color. Simply retouch as new gray appears. Easy to prove by tinting a test lock of your hair. 60c and \$1.65 (5 times as much) at drug or toilet counters on a money-back guarantee. Get BROWNATONE today.



By the turn of their dials, the radiomen of our air forces control more electronic wonders than ten years of normal development could ever have projected. To them, fantastic dreams of the future seem wholly plausible . . . sure to come true.

The engineers of Bendix Radio Division see these dreams clearly, too . . . see them through the war-time achievements of today, without turning aside their eyes. The Bendix-designed automatic radio direction finders and ultra-high-frequency communications equipment of our invasion forces are the practical guarantee of tomorrow's globe-girdling electronic skyways.

And these Bendix advances in aircraft electronics will serve on the ground, as well. Today's control of air traffic can apply to railroads . . . shuttling streamlined trains over their vast steel networks as precisely as they guide pilots to their bases. The principles of Bendix electronic gun-fire and de-icing systems can serve the intricate processes of industry . . . regulating temperature, humidity, combustion, even fractional distillation.

This immediate adaptability to peace-time needs, which characterizes most Bendix products, will help to assure employment for our returning boys . . . help to preserve our way of life. Let us hasten the turning of the dial by our purchases of War Bonds.



BENDIX MARINE DIVISION — Control Systems.
BENDIX PRODUCTS DIVISION — Stromberg Carburetors, Brakes, Landing Gear, Turrets.
BENDIX RADIO DIVISION — Aircraft Navigation, Detection, Communication Systems.
ECLIPSE MACHINE DIVISION — Starter Drives.
ECLIPSE-PIONEER DIVISION — Aircraft Instrumentation, Starters and Accessories.
FRIEZ INSTRUMENT DIVISION — Meteorological.
MARSHALL-ECLIPSE DIVISION — Brake Linings.
PACIFIC DIVISION — The Altair line of Radio Equipment and Hydraulic Accessories.
SCINTILLA MAGNETO DIVISION — Ignition Systems.
ZENITH CARBURETOR DIVISION — Carburetors.

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Waterfront at Arch St., Philadelphia, from a print dated 1800*

HILADELPHIA

"Imported in the good brig Pomona whereof William Baird is master,

from Surinam and now lying in the Delaware; Three hogsheads rum; ten hogsheads sugar; twenty-seven bags coffee, Consigned to

Jno. Wilcocks"... from a ship's manifest dated 5th December, 1796.

Launched from the busy shipyards of old Philadelphia, swift argosies plied the seven seas to build a vast commerce with the fabulous Indies and far Cathay. Little wonder that this seat of Colonial culture, waxing rich on expanding trade, should set a solid standard throughout the Colonies for warm hospitality and bounteous entertainment. Today this heritage is graciously sustained by a superb whisky . . . Philadelphia Blend. A whisky well worthy of its honored name...ordinarily reserved for special occasions . . . yet one you can afford to enjoy regularly and often.



Philadelphi

86.8 proof . 65% Grain Neutral Spirits



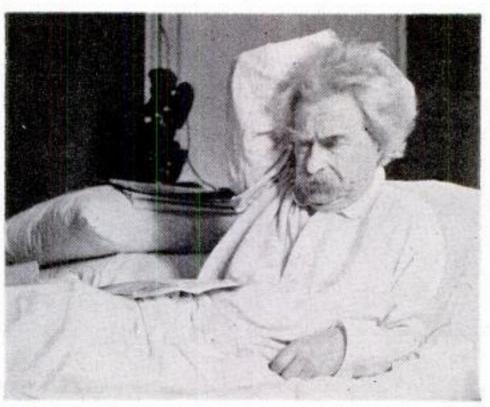
THIS IS THE MOVIE MARK TWAIN, PLAYED BY ACTOR FREDRIC MARCH IN NEW WARNER BROTHERS FILM. MARCH AND THE MAKE-UP MAN DO A CONVINCING JOB

DESPITE THE REPORTS OF HIS DEATH, HE LIVES ALL OVER AGAIN IN NEW FILM

This week Mark Twain is sitting up in bed on movie screens all over the U.S. and looking wonderfully well. One of the pictures on this page shows the screen Mark Twain as acted by Fredric March in a new Warner Brothers film called The Adventures of Mark Twain. The other picture is the real Mark Twain as photographed by his intimate friend and biographer, Albert Bigelow Paine. One way to tell them apart is to look for the head of the bed. The real Mark Twain in his later years liked to pile his pillows at the foot of his bed and lie there all morning-reading, scribbling, talking explosively to his callers and smoking bushels of low-grade cigars. Then he would dress, hurry through luncheon and play billiards for the rest of the day and most of the night.

The Adventures of Mark Twain, directed by Irving Rapper, and produced by Jesse L. Lasky is a handsome specimen of the "cradle-to-grave" biography on film. There is no doubt that Mark Twain would have thoroughly enjoyed it. Probably if he had been available he would have insisted also on writing and directing it, and then he would have gone on and

written a dozen more scenarios, invented a new kind of movie camera, invested in a producing company and bought a house in Hollywood. For he was incurably American in his fascination for new things, new



REAL MARK TWAIN IN HIS NEW YORK CITY HOME

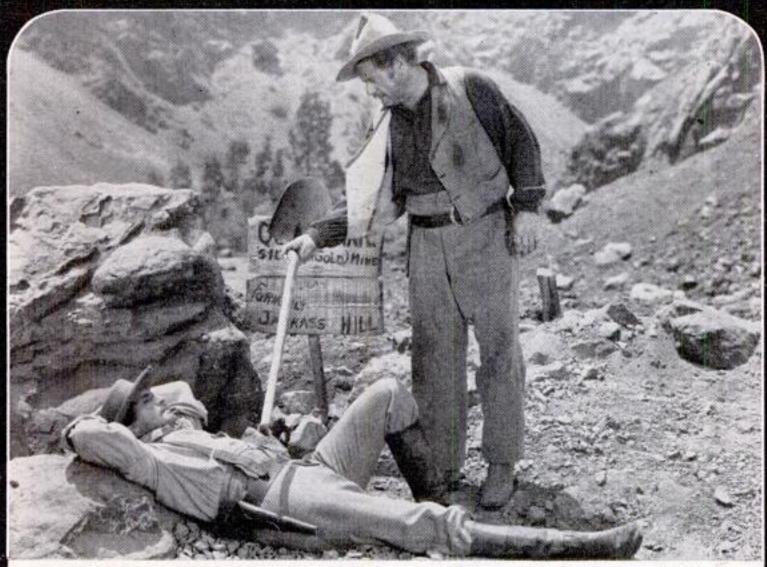
ideas, new ways of telling a joke or a story. He was probably the first American author to write with a fountain pen or a typewriter, or to dictate his stories to a recording machine, or to have a telephone in his house. More important than that, he was the first to write like an American who knew his whole country, from west to east, and all the way down the middle. He could do that because his own life was-and is—one of the great American stories of all time.

Mark Twain used to say that fame is a vapor, popularity an accident and the only earthly certainty is oblivion, but it hasn't worked that way for him. He just keeps on being famous and popular. His books are still the great American favorites. His friendly, frowning face, with the drooping mustache and tangled white hair, is more familiar to Americans than the face of any other writer who ever lived. The vital statistics say that Mark Twain died at Redding, Conn. on April 21, 1910, but perhaps that is only another one of those exaggerated rumors. The Mark Twain who is pictured on the following pages, from the movie and from real life, seems still very much alive.



IN THE MOVIE Fredric March gives a fine performance as the young Samuel Langhorne Clemens who later became Mark Twain. As a boy in Hannibal, Mo. Sam Clemens dreamed of the day when he would pilot a Mississippi River steamboat. The dream came true and he

learned to know every mud shoal from St. Louis to New Orleans. "I loved the profession . . . and took a measureless pride in it," he wrote. "A pilot was the only unfettered and entirely independent human being . . . in the earth." Here March portrays Clemens in his piloting days.



CLEMENS GOES TO NEVADA to dig sporadically for gold (above) and write for the newspapers. Here Clemens adopted the pen name of Mark Twain from an old river term meaning "two fathoms," or safe water. His "Jumping Frog" story soon made him famous.



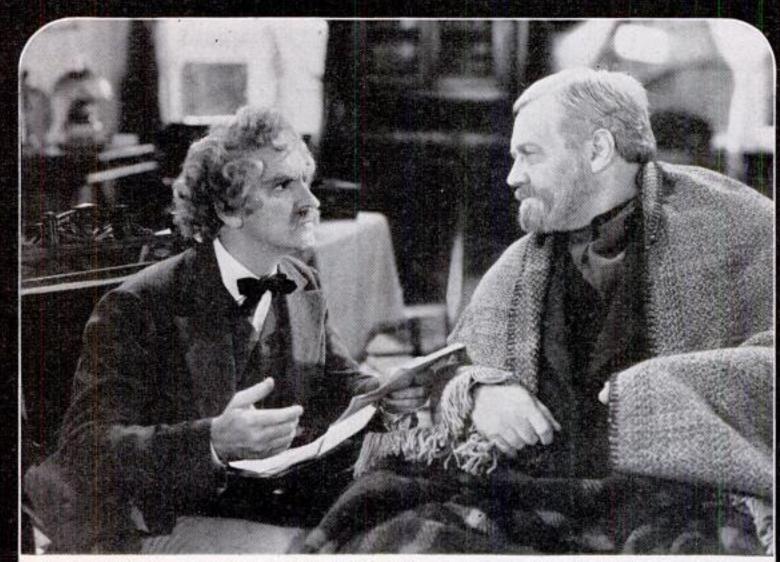
A SUCCESSFUL AUTHOR and happily married to the beautiful Olivia Langdon, Twain suffers terrible blow when his only son dies in childhood. But his wife urges him to go on and write about other American boys like Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn.



AT A BOSTON DINNER for famous New England authors, Twain humiliates himself by telling unsuccessful joke about Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Oliver Wendell Holmes (left to right, above). This incident is superbly handled in film.



IN A TYPE-SETTING MACHINE invented by James Paige (right) Twain, always hoping for a quick fortune, invests around \$250,000, loses it all. Machine was more sensible-looking than the movie makes it appear. It did set type, but always broke down.

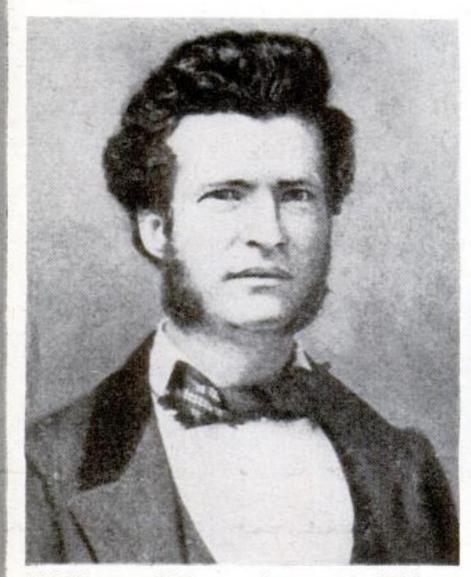


MEMOIRS OF GENERAL GRANT (right) are bought by Twain for his own publishing firm just before the General dies. He actually paid Grant's widow one royalty check for \$200,000 (highest in history), and made \$120,000 himself, but his firm later went bankrupt.

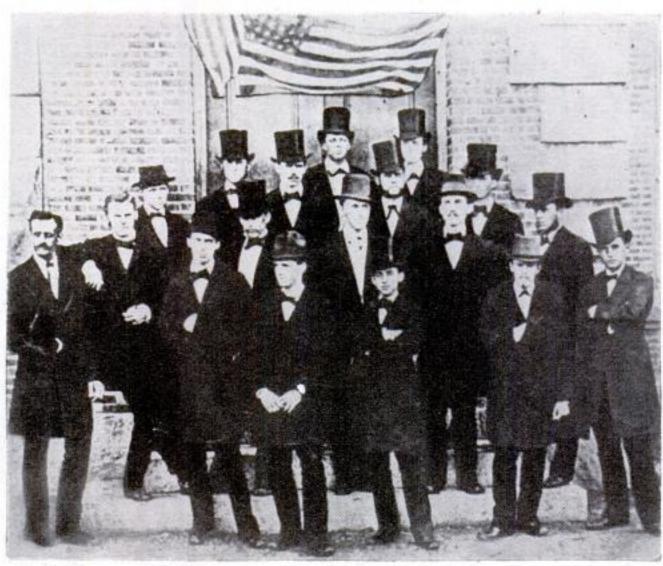


AT OXFORD, Mark Twain's eyes fill with tears as he is made a Doctor of Literature of the second oldest university in the English-speaking world. This is his highest honor, but his beloved Livy died too soon to share it. All these scenes are taken from the movie.

MARK TWAIN IN REAL LIFE



AT 25 he wore sideburns and was a successful river pilot. Before that he worked as a printer in Hannibal, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Keokuk.



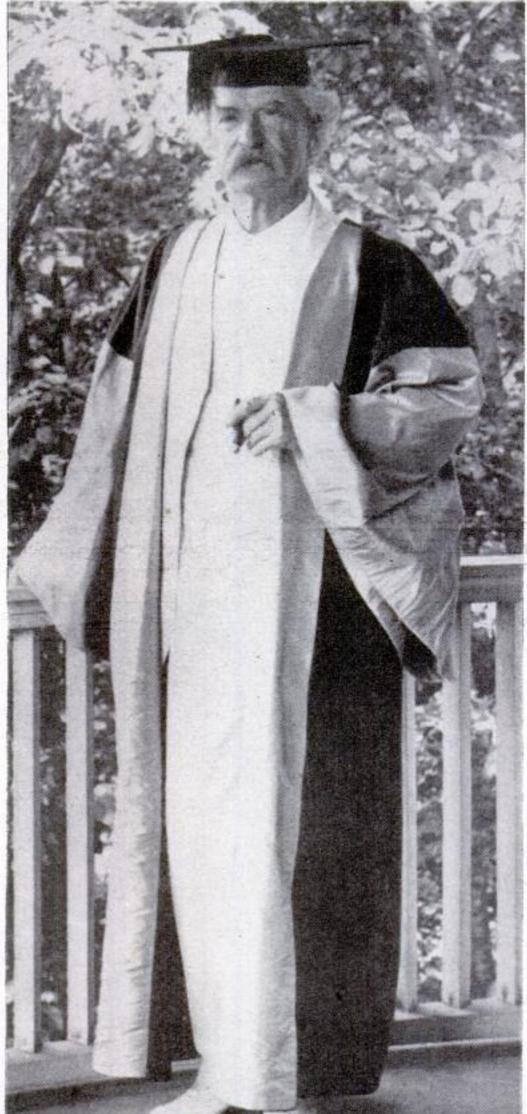
AT 29 (extreme left) he was reporting for the Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise, drinking champagne with visitors to the Comstock Lode and fighting a duel with a rival editor. This photograph was taken at Nevada Legislature session.



AT 32 he was on a ship in the Bay of Smyrna when he first saw this miniature of Olivia Langdon and vowed he would marry her. Two years later he did.



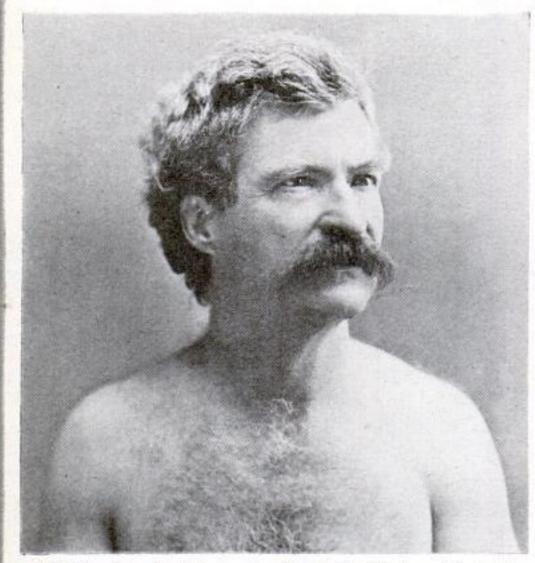
AT 33 (center) he was nationally famed as a lecturer; favorite topic: "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County." Petroleum V. Nasby (left) and Josh Billings (right) were friendly rivals.



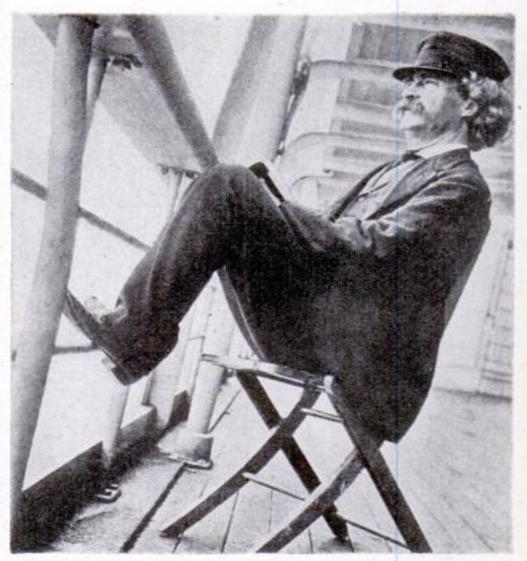
AT 72 he enjoyed trying on his scarlet doctor's robe from Oxford University. He wore white suits all year round now, his winter ones being made of creamy white serge or flannel.



AT 42 he posed with his daughters Susy (right) and Clara. Susy once wrote in her diary: "The difference between Mama and Papa is that Mama loves morals and Papa loves cats."



AT 55 he showed photographer that he had hair on his chest. He had just finished writing A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court, was planning his great work on Joan of Arc.



AT 60 he lectured all around the world and earned \$250,000 to pay off all the debts from his bankruptcy. Newspapers hailed him as conquering hero on his return to New York.

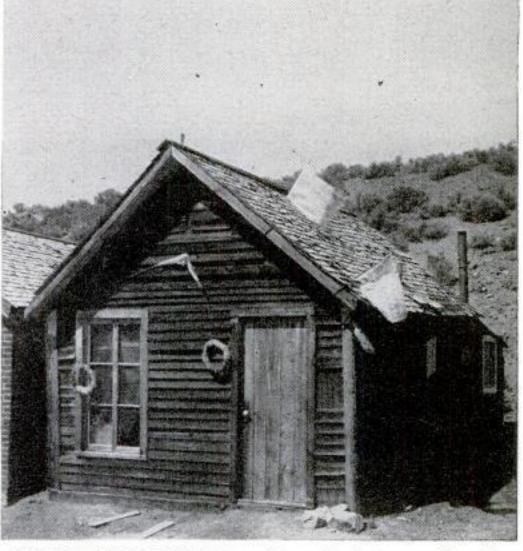
.... AND THE HOUSES HE KNEW



HE WAS BORN in this two-room cabin in Florida, Mo. and laid in a cradle that wasn't even whitewashed (so he said). The date was Nov. 30, 1835, and Halley's comet was in sky.



HE GREW UP in this Hannibal, Mo. house, had his picture taken in the door on a visit in 1905. For a while his brother Orion published the Hannibal *Journal* in the front parlor.



HE HUNTED GOLD from this cabin in Aurora, Nev. but found very little. At night he collected empty champagne bottles, piled them outside his door so he would look prosperous.



HE COURTED Olivia Langdon in her family's Victorian house (above) in Elmira, N. Y. The Langdons were friendly but hard to convince. A carriage accident that laid him up in bed on his first visit was helpful.



HIS HONEYMOON was spent in this Buffalo, N. Y. house which his father-in-law gave him for a wedding present. Twain was then a partner in Buffalo Express.



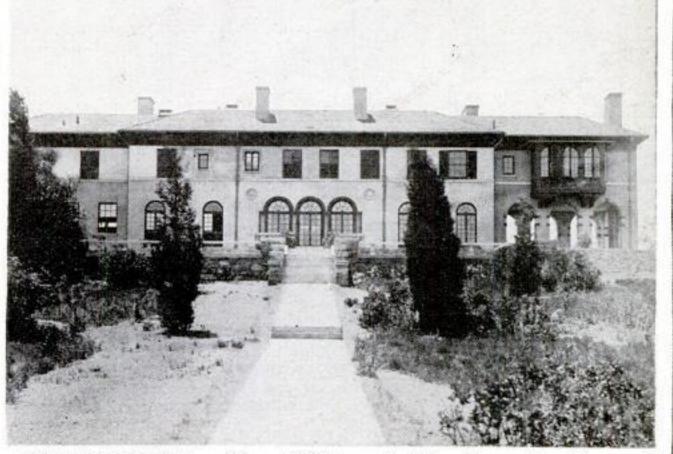
HE WROTE his most famous books in this eight-sided outdoor study, which looks a little like a pilothouse and still stands on grounds of Langdon farm near Elmira.



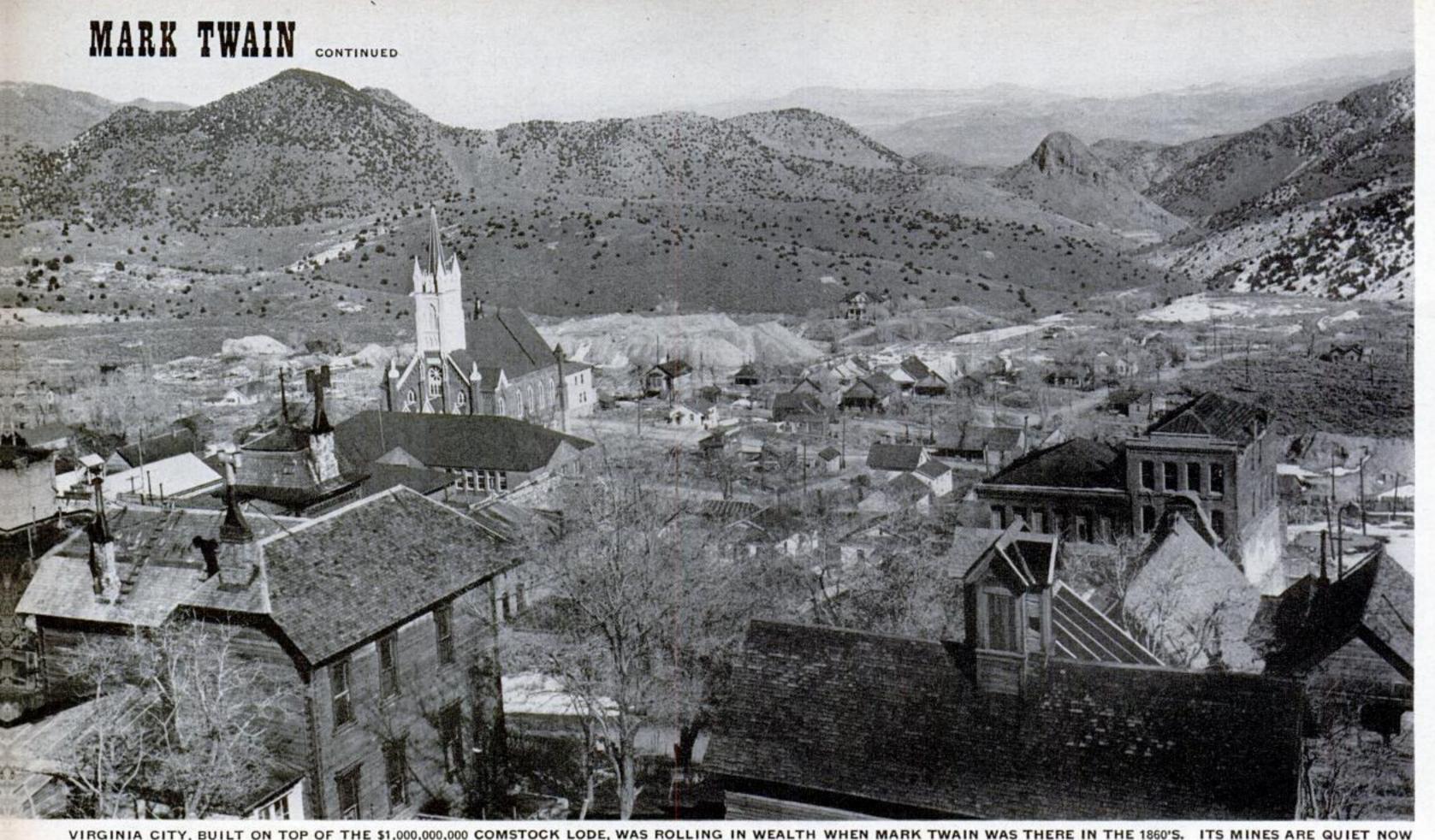
HIS HAPPIEST YEARS were spent in this strange-looking house in Hartford, Conn. where he raised his family and entertained literary friends. His "study" was top-floor billiard room.



AFTER HIS WIFE'S DEATH in Italy in 1904, he lived in this brick house at 9th Street and 5th Avenue, New York City.



HIS LAST HOME was "Stormfield," near Redding, Conn. where he moved with daughter Clara and his cats, in 1908. Here he posted famous notice to the next burglar and here he died in 1910, with Halley's comet once more in sky.



VIRGINIA CITY, BUILT ON TOP OF THE \$1,000,000,000 COMSTOCK LODE, WAS ROLLING IN WEALTH WHEN MARK TWAIN WAS THERE IN THE 1860'S. ITS MINES ARE QUIET NOW

HOLLIDAY'S HILL IN HANNIBAL WAS THE PLACE WHERE YOUNG SAM CLEMENS USED TO ROLL BIG ROCKS DOWNHILL TO SCARE PEOPLE DRIVING TO CHURCH ON SUNDAY

HE KNEW HIS AMERICA

Mark Twain had a wonderful firsthand knowledge of all kinds of American places and people. The Hannibal where he grew up was a midwestern town, but it was also part frontier and part outpost of the old South, with Negro slaves who sang around their cabin fires at night. Holliday's Hill (which Tom Sawyer called Cardiff Hill) was covered with real forest, and all the life of the town was down on the wooden sidewalks beside the river, where the steamboats came in twice a day. Now the Hill is changed (below), and there are railroad tracks and gas tanks along the bank where Tom and Huck Finn hid their fishing skiff. But the old Hannibal, along with Virginia City (above) and the steamboat landings of the Mississippi and many more places than can be shown here, will always be part of the American landscape because Mark Twain wrote about them.



A STEAMBOAT on the Mississippi is a rare and beautiful sight these days. Once in a while an excursion boat comes down the Ohio River from Cincinnati to Cairo and goes to New Or-

leans, and turns around and comes back. But the gaudy packets that Twain used to know, with their clanging bells and 1,000-mile races up and down the river, are no longer there.

(The Robert E. Lee was the fastest of them: in 1870 it ran from New Orleans to Cairo-1,030 miles-in three days, one hour.) Even the river is shorter now than when Twain was a pilot.

MARK TWAIN (continued)



DELMONICO'S GREAT ROOM was the luxurious scene of Mark Twain's 70th birthday banquet in 1905. At Twain's own table were (*left to right*): Kate Douglas Riggs, who wrote *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm*, Twain, the Rev. "Joe" Twichell of Hartford (Twain's closest

friend), Poet Bliss Carman, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, who specialized in short stories of New England, Editor Henry Mills Alden of *Harper's*, Henry H. Rogers, Standard Oil millionaire who straightened out Twain's finances after he went bankrupt.

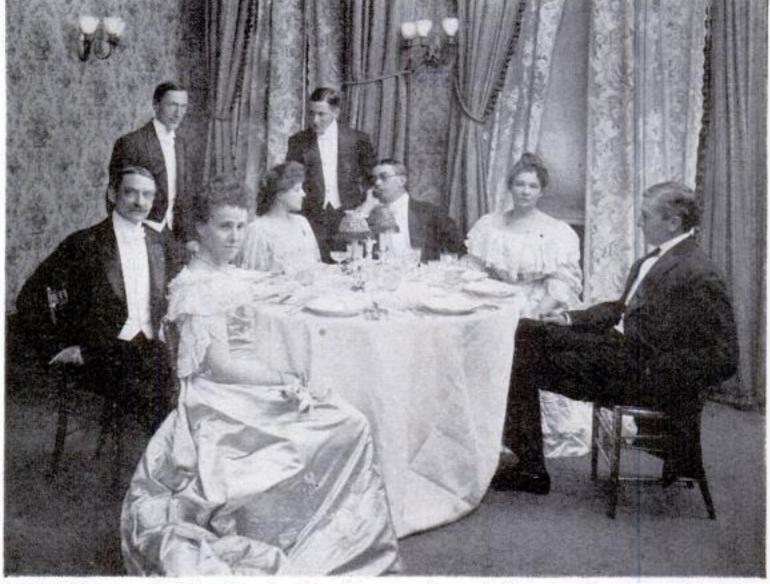
BIRTHDAY DINNER AT DELMONICO'S

Mark Twain reveled in big convivial dinners and his friends reveled with him. He went to so many of them in his later years that the newspapers called him "the Belle of New York." These pictures record the grandest of all these affairs—his 70th birthday banquet at Delmonico's on Dec. 5, 1905. (It was held five days late because Thanksgiving came on Nov. 30 in

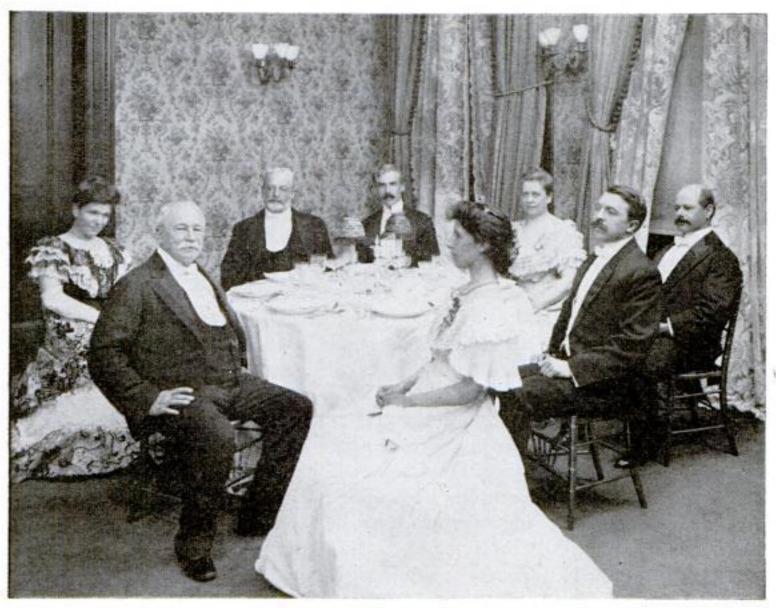
that year.) Colonel George Harvey of Harper & Bros. (who still publish Twain's books) was the toastmaster and almost every literary celebrity of the day was there. There were a great many toasts and tributes and poems, and telegrams of congratulation from everybody from President Theodore Roosevelt down. As usual, Mark Twain made the best speech of the evening.



ANDREW CARNEGIE (standing, at left) was also a great friend of Mark Twain. The others at this table were Essayist Agnes Repplier (left), who just celebrated her 88th birthday and popular novelists Robert W. Chambers (second from left) and Irving Bacheller (standing, right).



PRINCESS Amélie Rives Troubetzkoy (foreground) wrote plays, novels, short stories and a popular song, My Laddie. She is now 81. Second from left: Novelist Harold MacGrath, who wrote The Perils of Pauline scenarios. Extreme right: George Ade, author of Fables in Slang.



WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS (second from left), novelist, critic, ex-editor of the Atlantic Monthly introduced Twain to the diners. He and Twain were friends for 35 years, often hiked and bicycled together. Rupert Hughes, the biographer of Washington, sits second from right.



CAROLYN WELLS (foreground) still writes mysteries. Left: Frances Hodgson Burnett, who wrote Little Lord Fauntleroy. Third from left: Henry van Dyke, who wrote The Story of the Other Wise Man. Second from right: Will Carleton, who wrote Over The Hill To The Poorhouse.



JOHN BURROUGHS (with beard), the famous naturalist, was among those present. Nearly 200 U. S. authors attended, and a cable of congratulations from England was signed by J. M. Barrie, Gilbert K. Chesterton, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Rudyard Kipling, George Meredith.



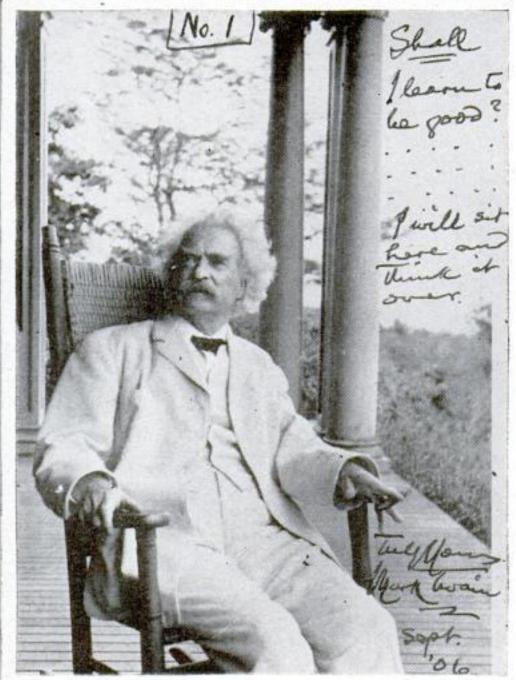
GEORGÈ W. CABLE (goatee) wrote Old Creole Days and other New Orleans books. Also at table: Finley Peter Dunne (third from left), who invented the irrepressible Mr. Dooley, and Owen Johnson (fourth from left), who wrote The Varmint, The Tennessee Shad, Stover at Yale.



EMILY POST (foreground, right) shows what the well-dressed young woman of 1905 were to a dinner at Delmonico's. Demure May Sinclair (center) was author of The Divine Fire. Hamilton Wright Mabie (extreme right) was a novelist, translator, critic and an editor of the Outlook.



WILLA CATHER (third from right) was among younger and prettier guests. The speeches at the banquet were taken down by a stenographer but nobody kept track of what was eaten. After Twain finished his speech the diners stood up and fluttered their napkins in applause.

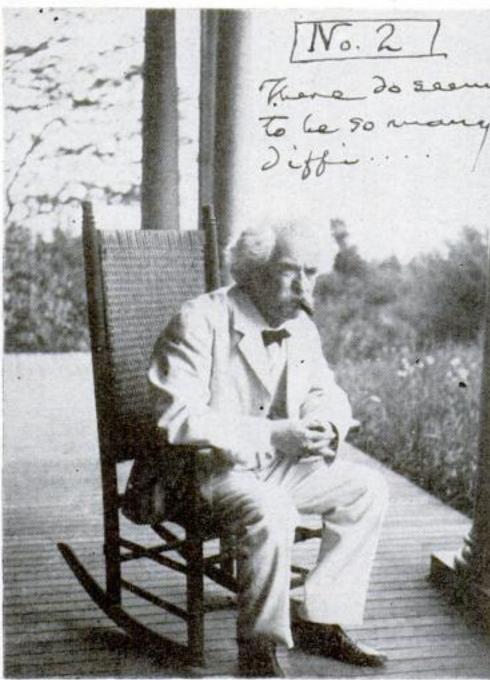


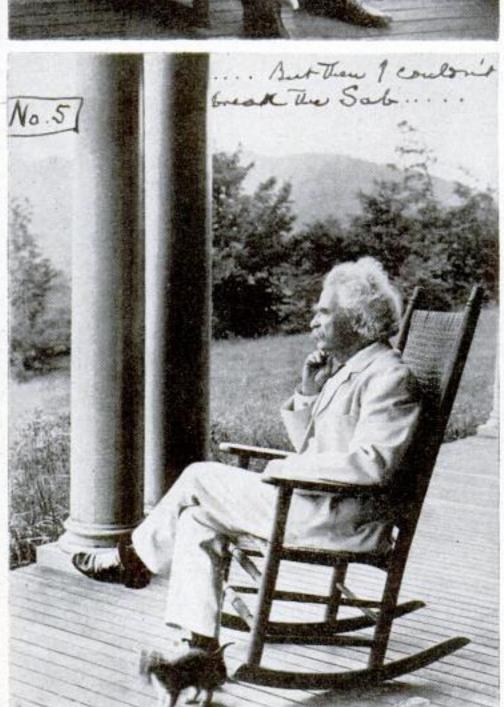
HE WAS GREAT AMERICAN ORACLE

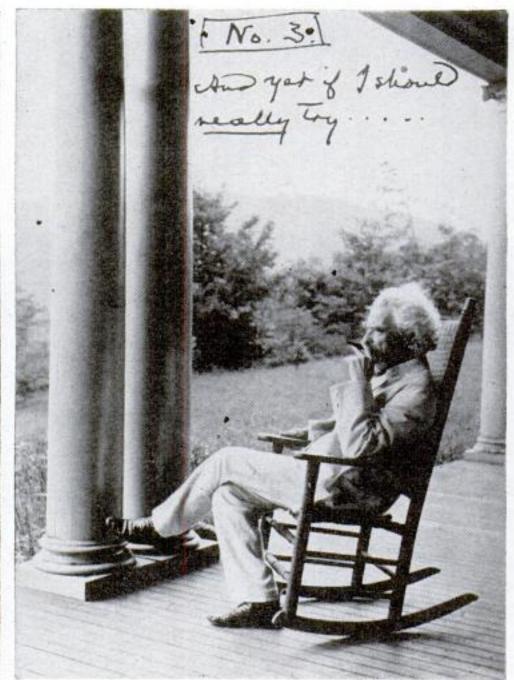
wark Twain loved to have his picture taken and he was always very interested in the results. The seven pictures on this page were taken in 1906 on the porch of his summer cottage at Dublin, N.H. Twain liked them so much that he arranged and captioned them himself, just as they are printed here, and also wrote a LIFE-like descriptive note for the set: "This series of 7 photographs registers with scientific precision, stage by stage, the progress of a moral purpose through the mind of the human race's Oldest Friend, SLC."

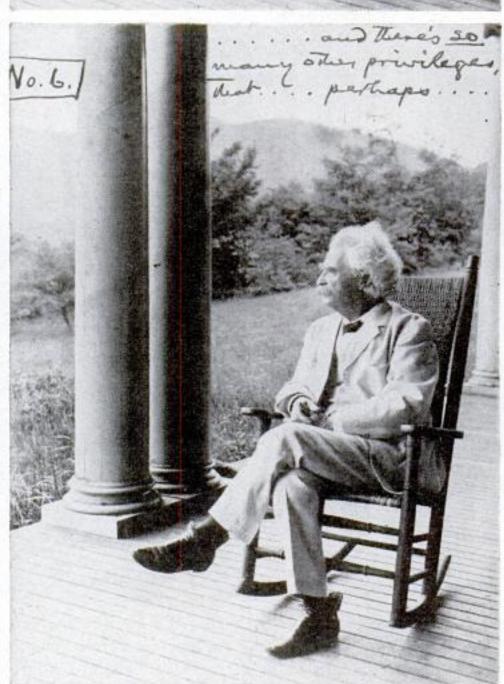
Twain always insisted that he was born without any morals and scarcely ever acquired any. He was always laughing at heaven and making light of hell and poking considerable fun at people who took either of them seriously. But he was really a very moral man, and he hated wrong. Even when he was old he was constantly becoming involved in violent crusades: against Tammany Hall's misgovernment of New York City, missionary oppression of the Chinese, American brutality in the Philippines. He had no use for the ordinary kind of clergyman or politician: "Reader," he once began one of his articles, "suppose you were an idiot. And now suppose that you were a member of Congress. But I repeat myself." He was so full of ideas and energy that he was always sounding off about something and he became in time the great American oracle on every topic under the sun.

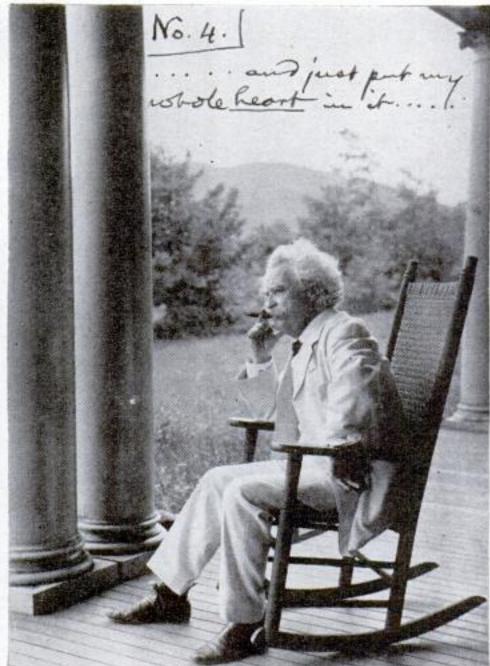
The fortune he always wanted came at last from his books; he left \$500,000 when he died. His estate, managed by Attorney Thomas G. Chamberlain of New York, still gets \$30,000 to \$100,000 a year from his copyrights. This goes to his surviving daughter Clara, who married Russian-born Conductor Ossip Gabrilowitsch the year before Twain died, and buried him near her father at Elmira, N.Y. in 1936 (see opposite page). The four small headstones are for (left to right) daughters Jean and Susy, Twain's wife Olivia and Twain himself.















MACARTHUR AND HIS THEATER

IN PACIFIC A GREAT WEST POINTER PROVIDES ACADEMY'S TEXTBOOKS WITH A NEW CHAPTER ON WAR

by NOEL F. BUSCH

Australia (by wireless)

His area is quite cosmic, and capricious as a breeze; Twenty times as big as Texas, bigger than Los Angeles,

It springs from lost Atlantis up to where the angels play.

And no sparrow falls unheeded, it's in Doug's communique.

This verse, from a disrespectful ballad recently composed by a versatile U. S. naval officer, aims to present a somewhat exaggerated picture of the Southwest Pacific Command currently being run by General Douglas MacArthur. Yet in fact it falls short of the truth. MacArthur's command is not 20 but 25 times as big as Texas, and it includes not only the sky but also the deepest water on the face of the earth, off the coast of the Philippines. Furthermore, it is still expanding rapidly in several directions. The growth of the Southwest Pacific theater is of two kinds. The recent capture of Hollandia and Aitape enlarged its geographical dimensions by an area roughly equivalent to the whole of Italy, where allied armies were still stalled at Cassino. These operations, however, like the occupation of the Admiralty Islands which preceded them by only a few weeks, were chiefly important as an indication of the increased interior strength which made them possible.

When MacArthur undertook the defense of Australia in the spring of 1942, he had a total of less than half a dozen divisions of mixed Australian and U. S. troops, a tiny conglomerate navy, and no air force to speak of. Currently the total personnel under his command is well over five times as strong; he has a vigorous air force capable of 150-plane, 400-ton raids; and a sizeable navy, not to mention the support which he can acquire by a sort of lend-lease arrangement from Pearl Harbor, where Admiral Nimitz has the most powerful sea force in the history of warfare. It is axiomatic that no commander ever has as much as he wants in the way of personnel and equipment, and also that if General MacArthur had enough, he could take Tokyo tomorrow. Still and all, compared to his condition a year ago, the General is extremely well-off, reasonably well contented with the situation and exploiting his advantage to the utmost.

The Pacific war is thrice unique

Three things which make the Pacific war unique in history are its size, which is hemispheric; its personnel, which is heterogeneous; and its methods, which include vast fields of exploration, medical research and engineering, as well as all known forms of actual fighting, from the "toadsticker" to the Flying Fortress. There is a fourth factor, however, which has been generally overlooked. This is that, by and large on a comparative basis, no one knows anything about it. Whereas the war in Europe is being fought over terrain that people have been hearing about since the cradle, the Pacific war is being fought over a much bigger area, all of which is totally unfamiliar. In addition, whereas the over-all strategy of the European war as an invasion of the continent has been extensively preached, the over-all strategy of the Pacific war has remained a total mystery.

One important consequence of the new phase of the Pacific war is that this phase has made it possible for a civilian more familiar with logic than logistics to figure out what is going on. In the past when General MacArthur kept talking about returning to the Philippines and the Navy kept talking about blasting a path to China, it was hard on the face of it to see whether these were independent notions or both part of one grand plan. It now begins to be clear that happily for all concerned, except the Japs, the latter is the case. Broadly speaking, MacArthur's basic intention is still to get his army and air force back to the Philippines and the Navy's is to open up the China coast. However, far from being mutually contradictory, these two objectives are mutually inseparable, both in their means and in their ends.

MacArthur's drive north from Australia and the Navy's drive west from Pearl Harbor, now converging so spectacularly, will continue together for several months. MacArthur cannot expect to reach the Philippines without Navy transportation; similarly, the Navy could not hope to reach China unless the Philippines were a secure base, i. e. occupied by MacArthur. When Mac-Arthur and his forces are firmly established on Philippine land and the Navy and its forces are firmly in control of the sea lanes to China, they will together blockade Japan from the oil, tin and rubber which it presently derives from its captured islands and blockade the islands from the war supplies they get from Japan. At this point, the island empire can be allowed to rot on the vine and such Japs as have not starved or intermarried with the natives can be exterminated at our convenience. Meanwhile, Japan itself can be bombed or invaded, as circumstances may suggest. From a common-sense point of view, the war will thus be just as completely over as a bridge hand is when all the players know just where the final tricks must fall.

Of course, it is possible that the Japs may not know that it is over. Inherently stupid little creatures, for all their skill in copying their betters, they may elect to die to the last man at home as well as abroad. In this lamentable case, MacArthur will become more than ever the key figure in the Pacific war. For one thing, as commander of the most vital military objective in the prodigious battlefield, he will have a major share in the ensuing procedure. If, as might well be the case, the war narrows down to a segment of the earth's surface capable of single administration, Mac-Arthur would be an almost inevitable choice for the Eisenhower of the Jap invasion, both because he knows the layout better than anyone else and also because he outranks anyone else who might possibly be considered for the job. For another thing, the Philippines' military importance, great as it is, is surpassed by their geopolitical importance, as the most successfully run colonial enterprise in the modern world, and the only one in the Far East where the natives chose to fight, and are still fighting, for white allies. MacArthur is to a considerable degree responsible for U. S. prestige

in the Philippines and their consequent loyalty, and his name carries even more weight in Manila than it does in the city room of the Chicago Tribune.

A downstage position since birth

General Douglas MacArthur's present downstage position in regard to the war generally, and the Philippines especially, is the result of circumstances so compelling that they can be regarded as a providential dispensation. The truth is that General MacArthur has held such a position since birth and it would be astonishing indeed if he ceased to hold it now, of all times. Nor is Mac-Arthur's faith in direct providential interest, which he often demonstrates in a startling way, insupportable from the evidence. His whole career has been devoted to risky and unprecedented enterprises; and the most remarkable thing about him is not that he responds to his present environment along habitual lines, but that he is in a position to respond at all. Intermittently exposed either to enemy bullets or to political snipers for the past 40 years, he has survived both with perfect equanimity and currently runs his command in the same way. For this purpose the General has two separate sets of headquarters. One set is in a middle-sized city on the east coast of Australia. In this town, which at first glance considerably resembles Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Tallahassee, Fla., or Tucson, Ariz., the General maintains an apartment in a modest hotel, where the other 300 rooms are mainly reserved for his top officers. Here he lives quietly with his wife and their son, Arthur MacArthur, who goes to a local kindergarten and now sometimes inflects a word with an Australian accent. Army headquarters are scattered through two or three office buildings a few blocks away. The General starts reading dispatches before breakfast at 7:30. He rides to work downtown about 10 a. m. in a sedan, distinguished chiefly by its license plate emblazoned with four stars, usually lunches at home, gets back to the office about 3 and goes on working till 8 in the evening. During operations headquarters are moved north to a town on the coast of New Guinea. Using this as a base, MacArthur usually manages to keep in extraordinarily close touch with the actual fighting.

Thoroughly accustomed to pictures of generals inspecting battlefields, newspaper readers are likely to assume that representations of MacArthur in such surroundings are intended largely for propaganda effect and that the smoky background comes not from guns but from the kitchen of a senior officers' mess. The reverse is correct.

The General's recent visit to the Admiralties was a case in point. The taking of these islands—actually scheduled as a major endeavor for three months later and hastily moved up on the calendar when intelligence reports showed the Jap forces holding the Admiralties to be vulnerable—was made on MacArthur's sole responsibility. Shortly before it was achieved, one or two of his advisers, in a conference aboard the cruiser on which the General attended the event, not only tried to dissuade him from going himself but also to persuade

CONTINUED ON PAGE 102



Most Honorable Order of the Bath was awarded MacArthur by King George last May, presented by Governor General Gowrie

at Canberra. Decoration is red ribbon, collar, badge, silver star charged with Maltese cross and three imperial crowns. Orders

of the Garter, Thistle and St. Patrick rank higher, but go only to those of royal blood. Eisenhower got G.C.B. on same date.



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"THIS IS THE WAY I LIKE TO SEE THEM," COMMENTED MacARTHUR ON FINDING

MACARTHUR (continued)

him to call off the whole landing. MacArthur rejected both proposals and arrived at the chosen island just in time to be greeted by a bombardment from Jap shore batteries. One salvo went over the ship. The second fell short. Men on the deck, expecting that the third might well be on the target, were preparing to get behind anything handy when it hit. MacArthur began to take an increased interest in the matter at this point, standing up straight on the bridge to survey the scene while chatting with his staff. Fortunately, his survey included the obliteration of the Jap gun positions by the cruiser, which had got the range in the nick of time.

In order to reach the shore, MacArthur's landing boat had to pass through the entrance of the harbor, shaped like a horseshoe with the points about 200 yards apart. U. S. forces held one point. The other, covered with jungle, was presumably infested by Japs, with or without machine guns. The General rode between these points erect in the landing boat, which left him exposed from the waist up, apparently unaware that his unique, gold-braided field marshal's cap must have made a tempting target. On shore, he made straight for the perimeter of the beachhead and crossed the landing strip which lay at its edge. The task-force commander became increasingly alarmed at these manifestations of MacArthur's self-assurance. Finally a subordinate touched the General on the sleeve and, pointing to a spot in the jungle about 50 yards away, murmured, "Excuse me, sir, but we killed a Jap sniper in there just a few minutes ago."

"Fine, that's the best thing to do with them," replied Mac-Arthur, continuing his inspection tour.

MacArthur's apparent lack of concern in matters affecting his own future and his confidence that destiny will take care of them may spring from the fact that he has been living on borrowed time since he was 6 years old when according to reports his scalp was grazed by an Indian arrow in New Mexico, where his celebrated father was then stationed as a captain at Fort Wingate. If so, both this faith and its corrollary, disdain for the laws of mischance, were encouraged and corroborated by his upbringing. MacArthur idolized his father, whose brilliant military career began when he enlisted to fight in the Civil War, and ended when, as a retired lieutenant general, he died of heart failure while making a speech at the 50th G. A. R. reunion. Douglas, in turn, was idolized by his mother who kept a close eye on his schooling while the family was living at Army posts, and later on-after the fashion of Army wives who follow their husbands when possible-spent much of her time at West Point when he was enrolled there. Like most favorite sons, Douglas MacArthur was accustomed to a pre-eminent role, but unlike many he was also



A DEAD JAP A FEW HOURS AFTER U. S. SOLDIERS TOOK LOS NEGROS ON MARCH 1

prepared to justify it. At West Point, for example, he did so by compiling the best record hung up by an undergraduate for 25 years, at the expense of Ulysses S. Grant III.

MacArthur's first acquaintance with the Philippines occurred 90 days after his graduation from West Point, when he went there to join his father. When the Philippine troubles were cleared up, MacArthur came home. The Russo-Japanese war broke out in 1904. To President Theodore Roosevelt, trying to decide whom to dispatch as an observer, the War Department sent a memorandum reading: "The two best qualified men are the MacArthurs." As his father's aide, Douglas MacArthur got his first good look at the Japarmy and later toured the Far East, including Siam, Java, Malaya, India and Ceylon.

Ordinary bravery: 7; extraordinary bravery: 13

After the Russo-Japanese war Douglas MacArthur graduated from being an aide to his father to being an aide to Roosevelt I. From 1908 to 1917 he worked his way up to a majority by taking and giving engineering courses at Army schools and by a brief tour in Mexico. In 1917 Newton Baker was trying to sell the Army the idea of a special division to be formed from the 48 national guards. One day MacArthur walked into his office with some papers and Baker asked what he thought of the scheme. "Great," said MacArthur. "It would spread over the country like a rainbow." When the Rainbow Division sailed for France, he was its chief of staff. In France, Mac-Arthur was cited seven times for ordinary bravery and 13 times for extraordinary bravery. According to front line-stories, at St. Mihiel, armed only with a riding crop, he captured a German officer, pulling him across the lines by one ear; at Sedan, he appeared so soon after the town's capture that American soldiers, unable to believe that one of their own staff officers could be present, captured him.

MacArthur came back from France famous and a brigadier general. He became superintendent of West Point, the youngest man who ever held the job. In 1922 he left the Point for the Philippines. In 1930, after another tour of duty in the Philippines, MacArthur was back in Washington, this time as the youngest chief of staff in U. S. history. In that capacity he was ordered to put down the bonus marchers by President Hoover and invited to stay on by President Roosevelt. In 1935 MacArthur went back to the Philippines, first as military adviser to the Commonwealth government and then as field marshal of the Philippine army, the job he held until Franklin Roosevelt made him head of all U. S. forces in the Far East some months before Pearl Harbor.

In failing to get a very clear picture of the war in the Pacific gen-





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The Sign the Nation Knows

MACARTHUR (continued)

erally, and the war in the Southwest Pacific particularly, U. S. newspaper readers are by no means entirely to blame. The truth is that words like Wewak, Tobera, Talili, Lassul, Boram, Dagua, Aitape, Kairiru, Sepik, Saidor, Torokina, Lontis, Buka, Mama-ganta, Satawan, Nomoi and even Truk, all taken at random from a single MacArthur communique, on April 13, 1944, not only have no meaning for U. S. civilians, excepting those whose relatives or friends died fighting for them, but should not have any. None of them ever contributed anything to the march of progress, with the possible exception of a few stale coconuts or some shreds of rope. Furthermore, the chances are that none of them ever will. Nor is the mere fact that they are temporary whistle stops in a major war enough per se to make the words jump off the page. It would be futile indeed for busy citizens to commit them, and 10,000 others like them, all to memory, along with a mental map showing their climate, terrain and degree of savagery. Nor can people be expected to carry pocket atlases for handy reference with their morning papers. Consequently there is no doubt at all that the war in the Pacific not only is generally unappreciated now, but that it always will be.

A very special niche in textbooks

The fact that civilians never get to know much about it does not mean either that the Pacific war is unimportant or that it is not being well fought. On the contrary, while it may never even get adequate space in history books, the Pacific war will certainly achieve a very special niche in military textbooks. Indeed, exactly the things that make it so unexciting to civilians, by contrast with a war for objectives like Berlin, Rome and Paris, are what make it exciting to professional soldiers; and on professional grounds, from geopolitics to messkits, the war in the Pacific is possibly the most exciting ever staged. On geopolitical grounds, the war is exciting because it concerns an area in which the world's largest, least-populated island, Australia, lies like a gigantic misplaced vacuum, adjacent to the most-populated regions on the face of the globe. These are Java (whose 40,000,000 people are the densest swarm on earth), India, China and Japan. On technical grounds it is exciting because it calls not only for land, sea and air methods on an unprecedented space scale, but also because its battlefield is totally unequipped with the conveniences of ordinary war, like cities, railroads or even accurate maps. Finally, on strategic grounds, it is especially exciting because in addition to being of unprecedented immensity, the whole layout is entirely fresh, not only to warfare but even to civilization; because the enemy is of a new and special variety; and climactically because all the above conditions imply an unprecedented set of problems for a commander in chief. Thus far, MacArthur's handling of the whole affair has been good enough to suggest that destiny, if it had a hand in it by preserving his life, was indeed preserving it for this special function.

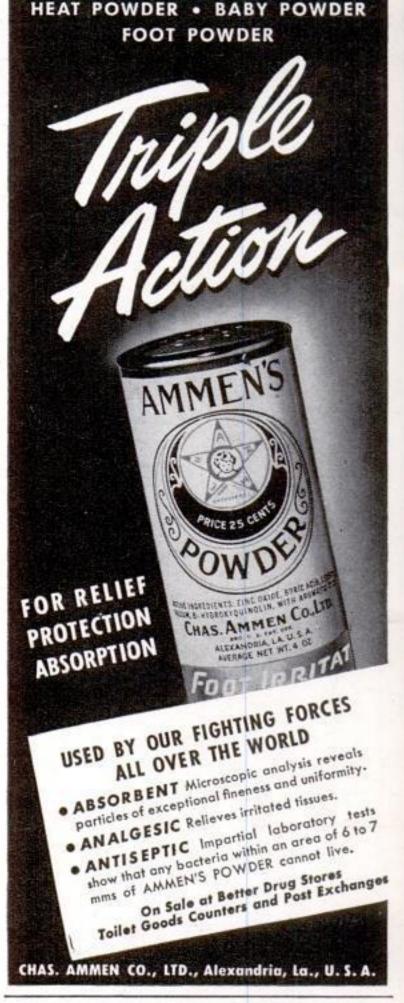
In running his share of the Pacific war, MacArthur has been faced by several problems outside of those inherent in the actual fighting. Of these, the most basic, of course, was the decision by Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill that the war in Europe was more important. Almost equally fundamental was the fact that, for two years after his removal from Bataan, not only was the Pacific war as a whole

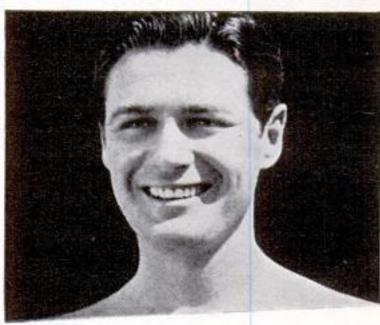


General Krueger, commander of Sixth Army under MacArthur, supervised landings which won the victory at Hollandia.



General Eichelberger, field commander in New Guinea, led Tanahmera Bay force pushing to airfield to close trap on Japs.





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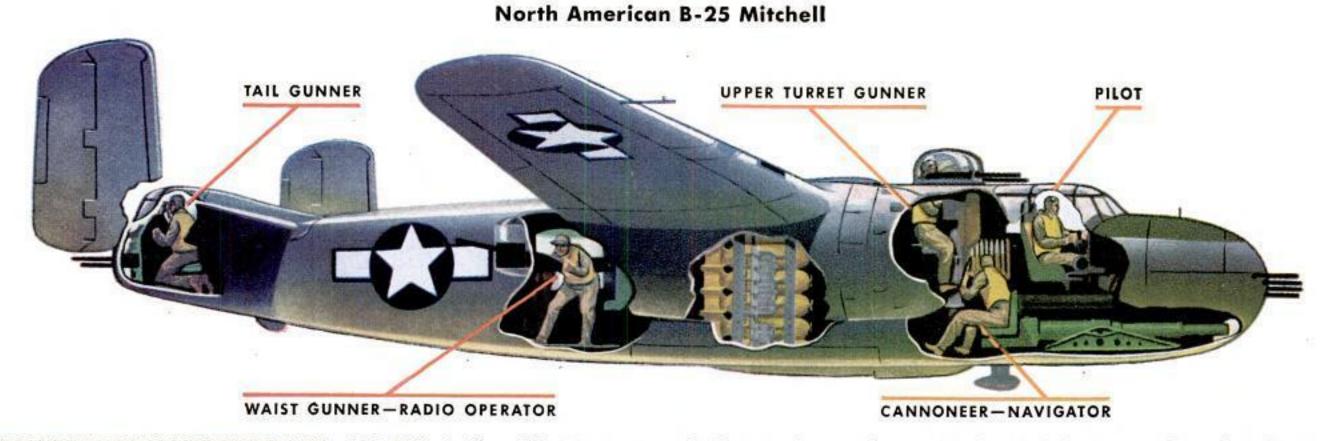
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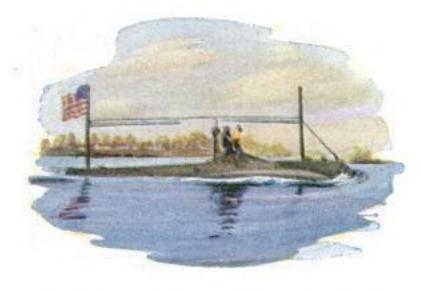
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Thus began the first assault on Makin Island in the Pacific. The famous "Gung Ho" marine raiders landed from U. S. submarines, caught the Japs flat footed, destroyed vital Nip installations and wiped out the garrison to the last man. While the battle raged, the submarines sank two Jap ships bringing reinforcements.

U.S. submarines and their crews

have always played a big part in our Pacific operations. In the early days when we were fighting a holding war against the Japs, our submariners continually struck at enemy communications and slowed down their advance. And now in our island offensives America's fast-growing submarine service is crippling enemy shipping—choking off supplies and reinforcements and leaving the Japs desperately short of cargo ships and transports.

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Westfield, Massachusetts.

MACARTHUR (continued)

slighted in comparison to the war in Europe, but MacArthur's share in it was slighted in comparison to the Navy's share. In addition to all this MacArthur was charged with the defense of a nation not his own, whose military efforts he had to manage by means of consultation with civilian politicians who were not even compatriots. That he has been able not only to solve all these problems but to employ the solutions in a campaign as masterful as it is mysterious certainly entitles him to a very special place in U. S. military history.

The best defense is offense

Confronted with defending an area as big as the U. S. with a force which would have been inadequate for the purposes of a good St. Patrick's Day parade, MacArthur proceeded characteristically. Instead of hollow defense somewhere in the midst of Australia's interminable desert, he proposed to attack the Japs in New Guinea. This seemed like an extremely daring gamble because to take it MacArthur had to throw in all his available troops, keeping no reserve at all, which meant that if he had lost the battle, the Japs could have taken Australia without firing much more than a salute to their own admirals. On the other hand, it was also a logical gamble because the so-called "Brisbane Line" was untenable anyway and the Japs really had to be defeated in New Guinea or not at all. MacArthur, aided by the battle of the Coral Sea, managed not only to hold the Japs but also to lick them repeatedly. The New Guinea campaign, however, was a series of hairbreadth victories by breathtakingly narrow margins. In order to cross the Owen Stanley mountains, MacArthur had to take the risk not only of moving but also of supplying his entire army of 26,000 men by air. On one occasion bad weather set in and the force was down to one day's rations with no chance of more unless the weather lifted. The weather lifted with a few hours to spare and the rations were flown in.

The MacArthur view of the war in the Pacific generally, and his own theater in particular, can be stated quite simply. As to the first, he and his staff feel that the decision to put Europe first is their business not to question but to obey. At the same time they feel that, even giving Europe priority, there might be an advantage in pressing the Pacific war more actively simply as a means to that end. Cutting the Japs off from their rubber supply, for instance, would not only be a great step forward in the Pacific war but would also, by giving us the rubber supply, obviate the necessity of maintaining an expensive and arduous synthetic rubber industry at the cost of the rest of the war effort. On the ground that circumstances alter cases, this school of thought suggests that since the original decision about Japan was made, new factors have developed in both theaters which suggest both that the Japs may be easier, and the Germans harder, to defeat than originally seemed probable; and that some revision of the plans might, therefore, be in order. Furthermore, it suggests that since the Japs are now definitely off balance, it would be wise to take maximum advantage of this, since any delay works in their favor by giving them time to prepare against future blows.



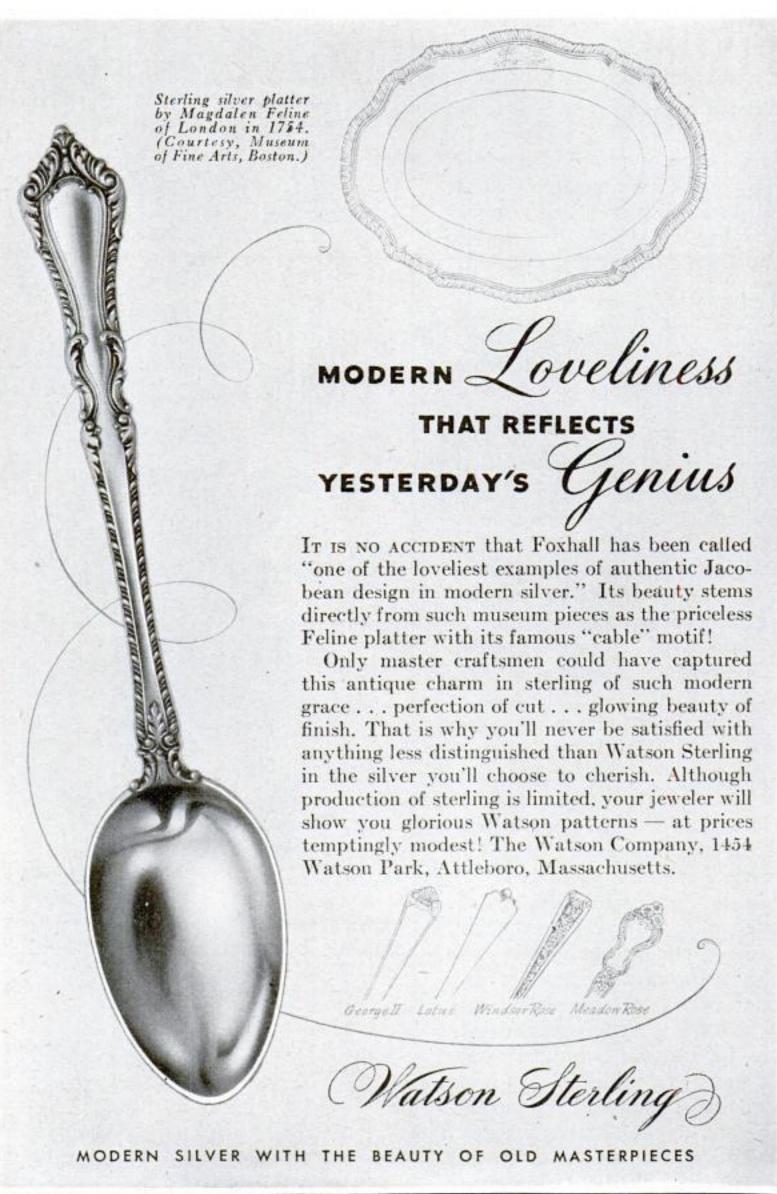
Canherra festivities: Francis Forde, Australian Army minister, General MacArthur, Curtin, Nelson Johnson, U. S. Minister, at anniversary dinner in MacArthur's honor.



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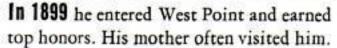




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In 1914 Vera Cruz Expedition he was engineer under his friend Gen. Funston.

MACARTHUR (continued)

Current developments indicate that there has indeed been a revision of plans, or at least an adjustment in the economy of the war. Whereas a year ago MacArthur was protesting against "island hopping" and proposing "massive strokes," he is now delivering the latter. The Navy's move west from Hawaii is governed by the distance from home base at which a fleet can fight effectively while retaining enough fuel for the voyage home. Likewise, MacArthur's advance is governed by the necessity for airfields, and by the distance at which his fighter planes can provide adequate cover for bombers. Coming down to cases, this is about 400 miles. Consequently, unless tripped up by unforeseen circumstances, MacArthur will continue to proceed toward the Philippines in giant steps of just about this length.

Nobody's fault in particular

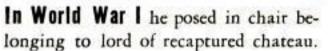
Quite separate from the question of the Pacific war in relation to the European war is the question of the Southwest Pacific Command under MacArthur, in relation to the Central Pacific Command under Admiral Nimitz. Any plan for a successful defense of the Philippines assumed that the forces there could be supplied and reinforced by sea; and also that the sea forces based on the Philippines, even if they failed to stop the invasion, would operate against the communications of the invaders. In December 1941, however, the Japs contrived to arrive in a convoy of 80 troop transports and thereafter the defenders had to fight with what they had on hand.

The consequent predicament of MacArthur's army was no one's fault in particular. It resulted from the advance in airpower, which rendered all existing schemes for Philippine defense inadequate; from the Washington Treaty of 1922, which gave Japan a striking force adequate for the job; from the high strategy whereby half the Navy was in the Atlantic convoying ships to Britain; and from the mishap at Pearl Harbor, whereby even the Pacific half of the U. S. fleet was rendered temporarily impotent. Nonetheless, it is no secret that General MacArthur and Admiral Hart, who then commanded the U. S. fleet in the Western Pacific, did not always agree, and it is possible that repercussions of the rift between the commanders echoed through their commands.

After MacArthur's removal to Australia, and Hart's removal to Washington, this rift tended to be replaced by a healthy rivalry with the Navy. The rivalry was further increased by the fact that while both theaters were being intentionally slighted in favor of Europe, the Navy was closer both to the mainland, which was the source of supply, and closer to the thoughts of its ex-assistant secretary, Franklin Roosevelt. Junior Navy personnel are sometimes still inclined to speak slightingly of MacArthur as "Dugout Doug"—an absurd canard in view of MacArthur's notorious rashness and the fact that on Corregidor he lived not in the tunnel but in a house and ran out of it to watch the ground fire whenever the Japs bombed the same areas.

Any rancor that existed between MacArthur himself and Navy commanders ended, however, when Admiral Halsey began to operate under MacArthur's tactical administration in 1942 and the cordiality between the services is likely to increase as MacArthur and Nimitz become more closely involved with each other in the next few months. MacArthur and Nimitz had never met each other face to face until Nimitz paid a business call on his Southwest Pacific col-







In 1943 he inspected training camp with Gen. Inis Swift, commander of the troops.

league a few weeks ago. MacArthur liked the Admiral, who is a tactful and soft-spoken type of sailor. Nimitz in turn was pleased by MacArthur's energy and eloquence, as demonstrated in his plans for the battle in which their forces collaborated a month or so later.

When MacArthur arrived in Australia in 1942 he was as much of a national hero there as he was in the U. S. The MacArthur legend in the U.S. may have undergone a metamorphosis of sorts in the crucible of politics during the subsequent two years. In Australia, however, although gratitude is a less urgent emotion than fear, he remains purely a hero. Variations in his political fortunes in the U. S. get scant attention in the local press, whereas the MacArthur communique is often the only one it carries.

The hard job of being a hero

Retaining his hero status through two years has by no means always been an easy job. For one thing, Australians who had expected that when they got MacArthur they would certainly get a major army with him were just as disturbed as the General himself when this failed to materialize. For another thing, MacArthur's function in a Labor-governed country, whose primary contribution was inevitably civilian, is one that can best be pictured by imagining how the U.S. would react if Mountbatten in an analogous role were called upon to settle a U. S. steel strike. Australians are an easy-going people, whose magnificent contribution to the war has not altered their devotion to horse racing, holidays and the theory that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. When Australian shipyard workers stop loading or repairing jobs to take their weekend or to conform with some hard-won wage-hour scale, it requires considerable tact for a visiting military man to correct the situation. So far, Mac-Arthur has usually contrived to do so.

His relations with Prime Minister John Curtin, who is so far to the Left that he makes Franklin Roosevelt look like a reactionary, are much closer than military and political necessities dictate. Some weeks ago, at a Canberra banquet in honor of the second anniversary of MacArthur's arrival, Curtin toasted the General as the savior of his country. In acknowledgment MacArthur paid a warm tribute to Australia's fighting forces, saying, "My thoughts go back to those men who went on their last crusade in the jungle thicknesses to the north, where they made the fight that saved this continent. Their yesterday makes possible our tomorrow. They came from the four quarters of the world, but whatever the land that gave them birth, under their stark white crosses, they belong now to Australia forever." At the conclusion of MacArthur's remarks, the Prime Minister was expected to adjourn the banquet and lead the guests to the next room. Instead he remained seated, too moved to leave the table.

MacArthur's speech at Canberra, like many of the General's other public utterances, had a certain frank rhetorical flourish of a sort which sometimes makes his style seem theatrical or even insincere to U. S. audiences. In fact, theatrical or otherwise, insincerity is the last quality of which the General would be capable. His oratorical bent is chiefly the result of his reading, which has always been mainly in the classics, especially military classics. In Manila, the General's proudest possession was a library of 8,000 volumes, to which his wife added one more, usually some general's biography, every Christmas. When making a speech, MacArthur rarely even bothers to prepare notes; the Delphic idiom is merely that of his or-

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It Needs <u>No</u> Brush Not Greasy or Sticky

Modern life now demands at least 1 man in 7 shave every day—and men in service must get clean shaves, too. Yet daily shaving often causes razor scrape, irritation.

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For men who must shave every day —doctors, lawyers, businessmen, service men—Glider is invaluable. It eliminates the dangers frequent shaving may have for the tender face and leaves your skin smoother, cleaner. Glider has been developed by The J. B. Williams Co., who have been making fine shaving preparations for over 100 years.

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MACARTHUR (continued)

dinary conversation. The only literary work to which he gives attention is his celebrated communiques, and here his special interest is not in the dramatic vocabulary, which comes naturally to him, but in military accuracy.

On several occasions the General has been accused, as indicated in the ballad quoted on page 100, of exaggeration or premature optimism in these compositions. It is true that, especially early in the New Guinea campaign, news from the MacArthur theater seemed to make much of what looked like rather minor victories, and even to announce victories before people who were actually on the spot thought they had been won. On the other hand, the emphasis or the assurance proved eventually to be justified in every case; and the only just criticism of the communiques in general seems to be that, when MacArthur was complaining of being extremely short-handed, accounts of victories from his theater gave a contrary impression. This paradoxical boldness may have sprung from a soldierly desire to put the best face on a bad situation; or from the hope that the chiefs of staff would act on the militarily sound principle of reinforcing success. In any case, recent MacArthur communiques have tended to understate rather than overstate his achievements. The communique announcing the Admiralties' victory, for example, mentioned a "reconnaissance in force," which gave many civilians the impression of a haphazard excursion which showed the islands to be undefended rather than of the skilful planning and brilliant

Those 17 Flying Fortresses

As one of the most controversial, as well as one of the most precariously situated generals in U. S. history, it is significant that the one thing about MacArthur which has never been questioned by qualified outsiders is his extreme professional competence.

execution which actually went into the operation.

The only serious military blunder with which he has ever even been connected was the destruction on the ground of 17 Flying Fortresses the day war began in the Philippines; and while the blame for this has been variously assigned, it has never been assigned to MacArthur. On the other hand, his performance in the losing battle of Bataan was technically as brilliant as his winning performance since. For the latter, MacArthur has, of course, had two great advantages over and above a record of experience in both combat and command which would be unusual in any Army. One is his knowledge of the enemy and the other is his knowledge of the terrain. MacArthur, an engineering specialist in an engineers' war, had a chance to use both to perfection. His dexterity in by-passing the Japs instead of blasting them out of their individual toe holds, for instance, depends not only on his previous study of the every nook and cranny in an area which probably contains as much coast line as both American continents. It also utilized the Japs' victory or suicide psychosis as an offensive weapon because, as MacArthur foresaw, their incapability of imagining defeat has prevented them from making effective plans for dealing with such emergencies.

In addition to being well designed, most MacArthur battles have a snap and precision in execution that almost amounts to a recognizable style. Most of them are characterized by strict economy of means and strict adherence to schedule. If a bombardment is scheduled to start at 3:23 it starts, in a surprising number of instances, at exactly that time. When medium bombers are supposed to take out a set of gun positions, the gun positions turn out to have been taken out.

MacArthur's generals, and his staff generals in particular, are, of course, entitled to much of the credit for the smoothness of his operations. MacArthur, however, who during his tour as chief of staff got to know the nucleus of the U. S. Army as well as a foreman knows his workshop, certainly gets the credit for picking them. To an observer who has had the sometimes dubious privilege of encountering a fair cross section of the world's staff officers, MacArthur's staff seems as un-GI as anything else about him.

Tactically, the Southwest Pacific war, like the North African campaign, is chiefly a struggle for air strips. As such, its development is entrusted largely to General George C. Kenney, whose feat in turning the Fifth Air Force into an effective weapon in the face of insuperable deficiencies rivals Air Marshal Tedder's in an analogous situation in the Middle East. Under General Richard K. Sutherland, MacArthur's chief of staff, headquarters functions with refreshing directness, common sense and efficiency, which extends down to the telephone operator whose exchange name is "Bataan." MacArthur's chief of intelligence is smart, handsome Brig. General Charles A. Willoughby, who was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal last February for the superlative job he has done at G-2. According to his



FILTER in

CONTINUED ON PAGE 113



Why no one can play wolf

In times of full and plenty, no limit need be placed on anyone's larder-but these aren't full-and-plenty times.

There's a scarcity of needed things and a vital reason for rationing-each can have enough only if none is permitted to have a lot. It's the only fair way of doing.

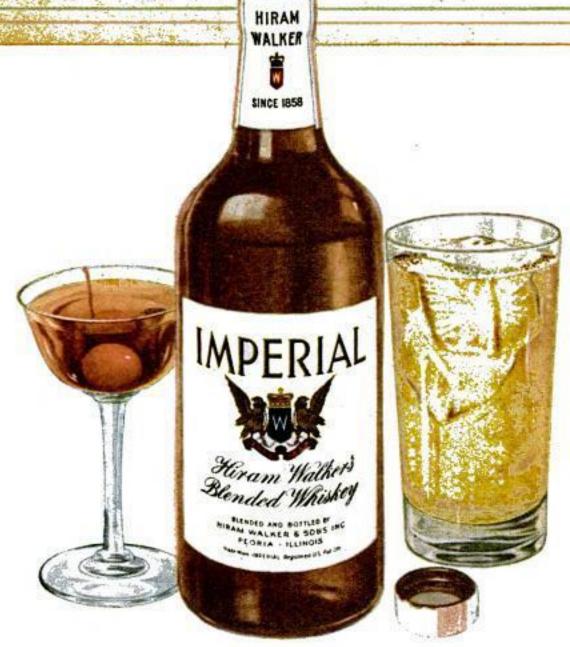
A like brand of fairness is behind the present purchase-limits placed on IMPERIAL.

With all America's distilleries busy with the big task of producing alcohol for war use, the present supply of whiskey must do, must be made to last for a far longer time than anyone had planned. Like other things, IMPERIAL is one of our national scarcities.

That's the reason you can't buy all you may want of this famed "velveted" whiskey. But certainly some for all is fairer than all for some.

Blended whiskey. 86 proof. 70% neutral spirits distilled from fruit and grain Hiram Walker & Sons Inc., Peoria, Ill.











When Oh, Susannah! was No.1 on America's Hit Parade

When boys in blue and lads in grey sang Oh, Susannah! and Jeanie with the Light Brown Hair, Lieutenant Milton Wilson, mustered out of Service, rode to Chicago to join his brothers in founding the firm of Wilson Brothers . . . famous since 1864 for quality men's wear.

Men now fighting another war will also come home . . . to resume old habits, such as Wilson Wear. Others working on the home front, who appreciate choice style, careful workmanship and real comfort, can avail themselves of Wilson Wear without delay. For while much of our production is for the armed services, we are doing our best to maintain the supply of Wilson Wear for civilian use. You will find it in stock most everywhere in the United States.

Meanwhile, for all men who enjoy the fine V-Shaped Shirts, Faultless Pajamas, Skipper Leisurewear and other quality furnishings sold under the name Wilson Wear, here is our 80th Birthday promise: We're getting ready to supply you, come Victory, with the finest men's furnishings you've ever worn!

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MACARTHUR (continued)

citation "his assessment of enemy strengths and intentions was conspicuously accurate" and "his penetrating analysis of the military situation" made an invaluable contribution to General MacArthur's

When MacArthur was superintendent at West Point, an aide who walked into his office one morning was surprised to find him sitting with both feet on the desk. What made the spectacle especially startling was that MacArthur had his shoes off and was wiggling his toes. Turning blandly to the aide, the General said, "Tell me, who made those boots you have on? They look very comfortable and I can't seem to get a pair that fit properly." This, like the fact that at West Point MacArthur made a point of getting through his administrative duties in four hours per day, illustrates an important point about the General. MacArthur preserves at all times an air of calm and aplomb which, though utterly different from Franklin Roosevelt's celebrated affability, betokens the same kind of confidence in and even enjoyment of a phenomenally taxing job. Unlike Roosevelt, however, he keeps his desk entirely clear and sees as few people as possible. Though available to his top officers at all times, the General deals with juniors through his chief of staff, with the press through his public relations officers, and with social doings by ignoring them so far as possible. Headquarters' town society has only had one glimpse of MacArthur outside his sedan in the past six months. This was when he turned up with Mrs. MacArthur at a large party given by his Southwest Pacific Allied Land Force Commander in Chief General Sir Thomas Albert Blamey. Hoping to get a chance to meet him for the first time, other guests eagerly waited in the background. The MacArthurs stood near the door for 20 minutes and then politely took their leave.

Though he gets outdoors little except at battles and puts in long hours at his desk, MacArthur's health at 64 is so good that his condition has been professionally diagnosed as that of a man 10 years younger. This may be in part due to the celebrated MacArthur habit of pacing. The MacArthur pace, usually conducted with long steps and hands clasped in the rear, has been noted by all of the General's numerous biographers; and a deep significance has been attached to it by some. The late Raymond Clapper, who died tragically just after his meeting with the General last winter, compared it to the prowling of a caged lion and saw in it a symbol of MacArthur's frustrations. In fact, lions in cages pace principally for exercise and Mac-Arthur probably does so for the same reason. In his office the performance is striking because he has to turn around so frequently, owing to space limitations. In less cramped surroundings, such as a warship, MacArthur's pacing takes the form of nothing more extra-

ordinary than a stroll around the deck.

Most successful generals are interesting political figures and up to last week MacArthur was no exception to this rule. George Washington, in fact, started the custom of graduating from the battlefield to the Presidency and his example was followed by Andrew Jackson and U. S. Grant. General William T. Sherman of course made a niche for himself in political history when he announced that if he were nominated for the Presidency he would decline to run and if elected he would not serve.

"Nor would I accept it"

Last week General MacArthur took himself out of the presidential race in much the same way when he declared: "I have on several occasions announced I was not a candidate for the position. Nevertheless, in view of these circumstances, in order to make my position unequivocal I request no action be taken that would link my name in any way with the nomination.

"I do not covet it nor would I accept it."

This forthright statement seemed to clear the political air in the Southwest Pacific. What effect it would have upon MacArthur's friends and supporters in the U.S. remained to be seen. A Nebraska Congressman had recently made a mild to-do with some polite letters from the General which could be interpreted any way you chose. The General himself had always observed to the letter the War Department regulations forbidding officers to take part in political matters.

With no distractions now to divert him from his main task, it is a safe bet that when MacArthur gets a chance to follow up his previous prediction by saying in the Philippines, "I have returned," he will be acclaimed as an even greater U. S. hero than the last victor at Manila, Admiral Dewey. And it is also a safe bet that MacArthur's military schedule provides for just such a speed considerably before election day.



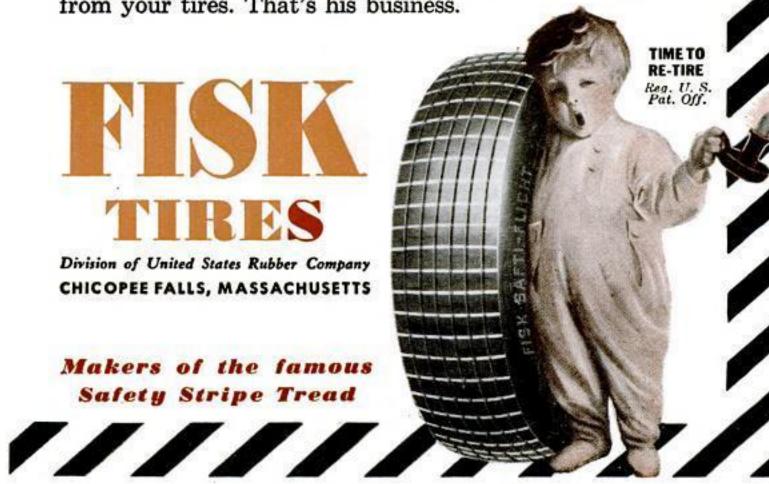
"He's Number 1 in our driving club!"

"But he doesn't ride. Not the Fisk Boy. He works—on all four wheels. You see I was riding on these same Fisks long before the first bomb hit Pearl Harbor.

"But that was a good many thousands of miles back. When I saw my tires weren't going to outlast Hitler and Tojo I stopped in to see if the Fisk Dealer could do anything to help out. And did he? That fellow knows tires. Whatever he did got mileage results and that's what counts with me.

"I'm almost ready for my second recap now. And the Fisk Dealer says these tires will take it fine. Any wonder we count that little Fisk Boy as a mighty important No. 1 in our driving club?"

Whenever you see the sign of the Fisk Boy, America's best-loved trademark, you'll find a friendly, experienced tire man who can help you get most miles from your tires. That's his business.





Christine Maple, 20, in for feeding a man knockout drops and then "rolling" him, wore a very pretty dress and sang Darling, Je Vous Aime Beaucoup.

"Ruthie" (below), 24, who was imprisoned for embezzlement, sang I Cain't Say No from Oklahoma! and also, Dontcha Wish We Could Go On Forever.





FOR FINALE OF THE 27-ACT REVUE, THE MARYSVILLE CAST DRESSED UP AS

Life Goes to a Women inmates at the Marysville, Ohio, prison

The audience that attended the annual spring show at the Ohio Reformatory for Women in Marysville found it hard to keep remembering that the spirited members of the cast were all in prison for having committed some kind of crime against society. The girls put on a very lively song-and-dance revue, full of natural gaiety and some pretty funny comedy. Yet performers were embezzlers, larcenists, assaulters or even murderesses. They presented their show in the prison auditorium for the benefit of the Red Cross—they give blood for the blood bank, too—and raised \$140 at a single performance. The audience was made up of neighborhood people and a few former inmates who came back to Marysville to see the show and "Mother" Reilley.





SAILORS, NURSES AND UNCLE SAM TO SING "YOU'RE A GRAND OLD FLAG"

Reformatory Revue put on spirited show to help the Red Cross

Mrs. Marguerite ("Mother") Reilley is the prison head. A big woman with a big laugh and great warmth, she works to build up the prisoners' self-respect. She insists that the girls look up when they pass visitors in the reformatory. She lets the girls use cosmetics and keep up their good looks. Spring and autumn stage shows are part of this rehabilitation program. Mrs. Reilley produces and directs the revues, likes to put in gags that will involve the audience and embarrass any people in it who have come to gape at the "hussies" in the cast. The theatricals are big prison events, involving long planning and preparation. The girls, of course, have a special reason for liking them. "You know," observes one of the girls wryly, "it helps make time go faster."





Betty Epperson (above), 28, who was convicted of assisting her fourth husband in assault and attempt to rob, sang Why Don't You Fall In Love With Me?

"Blondie" had finished her sentence and left Marysville two weeks before show went on. But she came back to dress up funny and sing She Don't Wanna.



Coming! Greater Gibsons!

We are now engaged one hundred percent in the production of giant gliders, bombs, flares and other tools of war to hasten the day of Victory; and therefore are making no peacetime products. But we are planning for peace, as indicated in this advertisement, so that a high level of productive employment may be maintained after the war. This is a serious objective of our Government to which we subscribe.

LADIES, here's a pre-view of perfection . . . perfection in the healthful preparation and preservation of foods . . . perfection in the NEW Gibson Freez'r Shelf Refrigerators and Kookall automatic electric ranges—gleaming, glistening new marvels of efficiency for your Home of Tomorrow! You've never seen anything like them . . . except, perhaps, in your dreams! For they'll be new—really new! Now we cannot give you the details until the war is won, but this much we can say and do promise . . . The NEW Gibsons, in even greater measure than ever before, will provide better health protection in the home . . . easier, more economical, more enjoyable means of preparing nourishing meals, of keeping foods deliciously fresh much longer than ever before!

Even now, your Gibson dealer is eagerly awaiting the glorious day of Victory when he can show you these new marvels of ingenuity—the great new Gibsons for the great new days ahead.

GIBSON REFRIGERATOR COMPANY, Greenville, Michigan
Export Department, 201 N. Wells St., Chicago, III.

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS TODAYI

Life Goes to a Reformatory Revue (continued)



The band was both hot and good. Its members were variously found guilty of murder, manslaughter, larceny and assault. Of reformatory's 281 inmates, 120 are Negro.



Hall of Mountain King number was danced to Peer Gynt music in homemade costumes. On show days, nonperforming inmates did cast's jobs to allow rehearsal time.



"Mother" Reilley gives girls final looking-over. Mrs. Reilley was successful assistant prosecuting attorney in Cleveland before taking over Marysville nine years ago.



Nightly lock-up is supervised by matron who lets the girls into their cell block, then locks each in own room for night. Prison gates and doors are locked only at night.



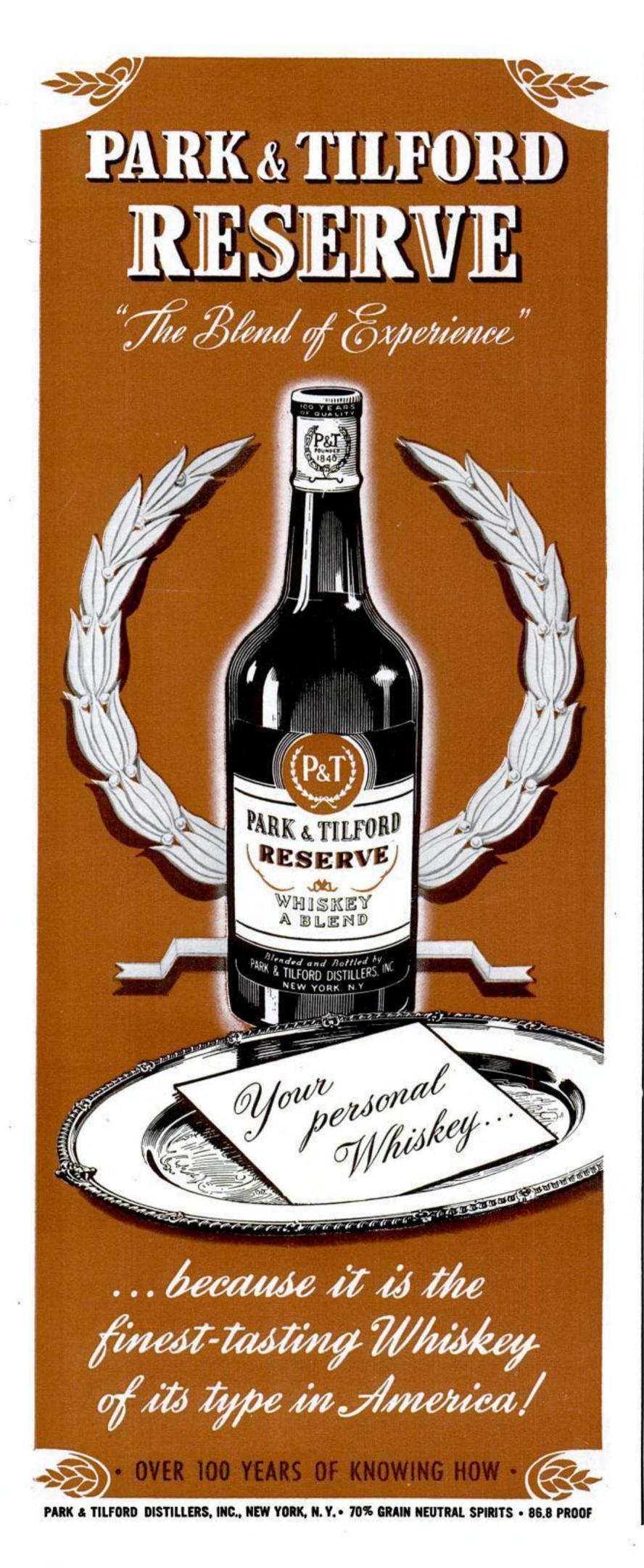
Prisoners' rooms don't look like prison cells, although windows are barred. Girls are given bright furnishings, can have radio. Average term at Marysville is three years.



There are no fences or armed guards around Marysville. Girls are on honor system and go about unaccompanied. Mrs. Reilley likes to call reformatory "Girls Town."



•Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



PICTURES TO THE EDITORS

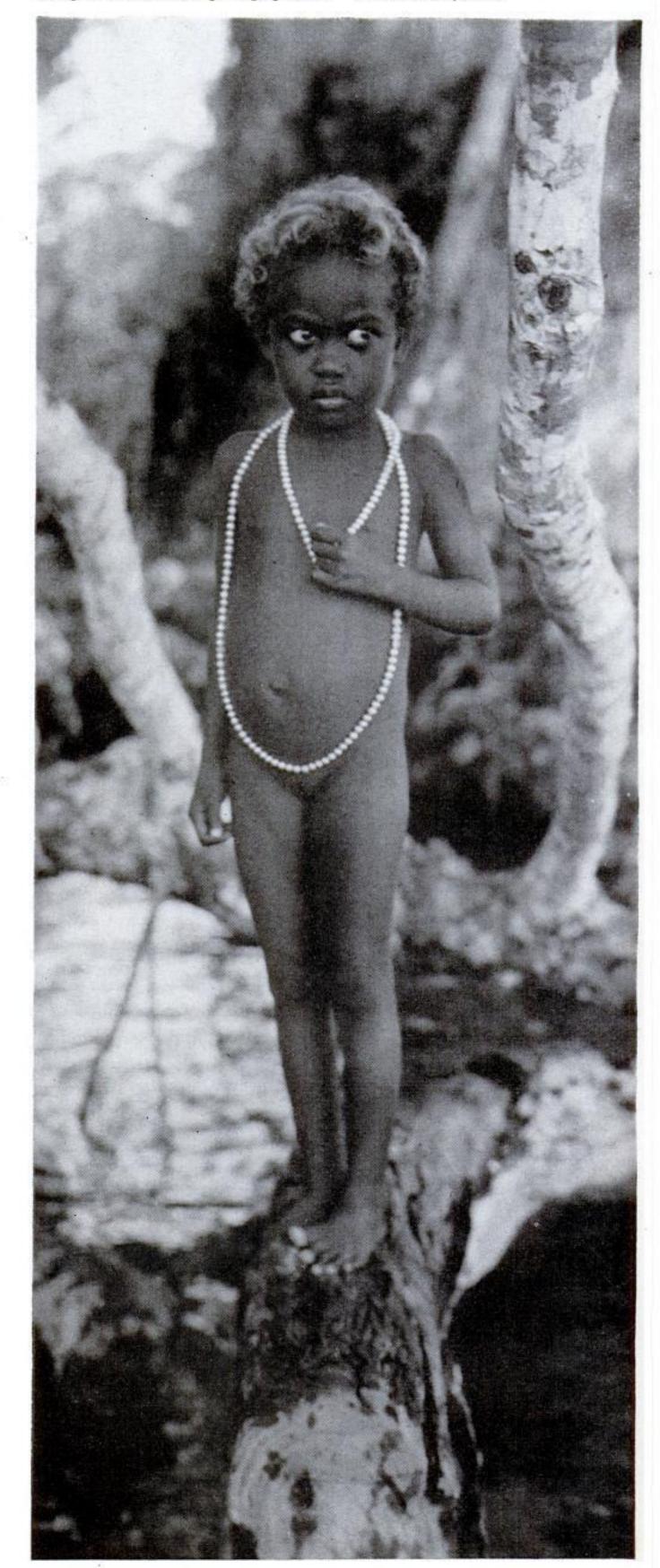
PIN-UP GIRL

Sirs:

"Little Mary," a native of one of the American-occupied islands of the Southwest Pacific, is a favorite of many admirals and generals in that theater of war. My husband, Fred Bottomer, who took this picture, is a chief photographer in the USNR. All his fellow officers and men who could furnish photographic paper for a print carry Little Mary wherever they go.

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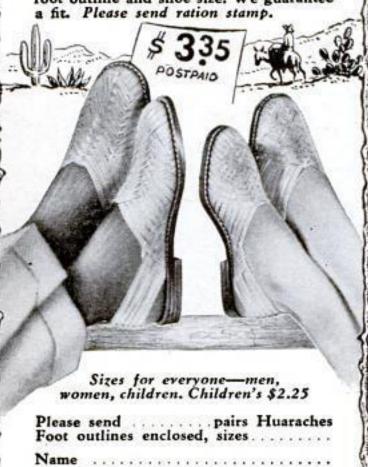




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THE SAME COOL COMFORT,
THE SAME RUGGED WEAR
Your STEERHIDE Huaraches will be

well worth the ration stamp you must now send us, because they are carefully handcrafted of real sole leather and have the stamina of a shoe. Work, walk and play in them, they can take it, and every pair you buy saves American shoe leather needed elsewhere. Send your foot outline and shoe size. We guarantee a fit. Please send ration stamp.



The OLD MEXICO SHOP

THE EDITORS

PICTURES TO

HAT SHOW

Sirs:

I think I can do Hedda Hopper one better. My creations cost me nothing at all, since they were all made from odds and ends which I picked up at random around the house.

MRS. JAMES DAVIS Loveland, Colo.



THIS WAS WALL LAMP MINUS SHADE



A LADY'S OVERSHOE INSPIRED THIS



THE LATEST IN CARPENTERS' PLANES



SILK STOCKING-DRAPED COLANDER

CROSS AS A BEAR_

when folks complain about your pipe?



Try the blend that meets the

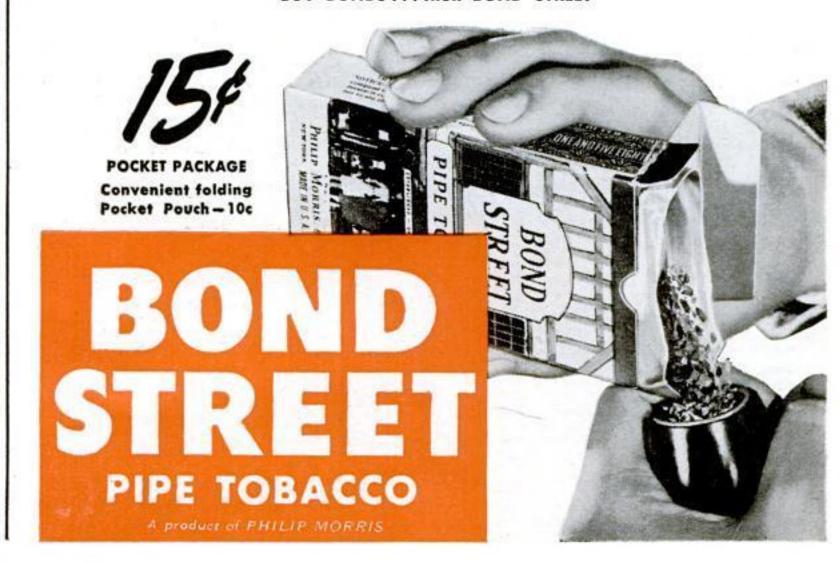
INDOOR TEST

Don't wait until some long-suffering friend offers you a pipeful of BOND STREET in self-defense. Start smoking mellow, aromatic BOND STREET and get on the receiving end of a few compliments. Bite-free BOND STREET pleases everybody. Leaves no stale tobacco odors in the room. Bond Street contains a rare aromatic tobacco never before used in any popular priced blend.

And it's truly aromatic. Never loses its flavor.

Make this discovery yourself . . . today. Get a pack of BOND STREET!

BUY BONDS . . . then BOND STREET





Lines to a Faithful Friend

Oh, faithful chariot, to my eye When first I looked at you Upon a day now long gone by When peaceful was the azure sky You were a sight to view!

By now that loveliness has passed; Your paint begins to fade, Your chromium does not seem to last, The number of your dents is vast Since when you first were made.

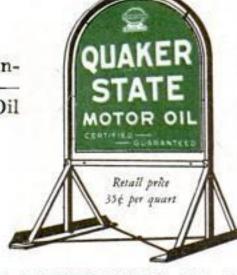
Yet faithfully my weight you cart On tires worn and thin. And never once that sturdy heart, Your motor, does it fail to start Despite the shape you're in.

I take some credit for your purr Because, my trusty mate, I've never fed a cylinder Or let a single piston stir With less than Quaker State.

Refined from Pennsylvania crude, This sturdy lubricant Keeps engine parts from going nude And leaves them just as life-imbued As when they left the plant.

And when I trade you for a car Streamlined as nothing yet, It shall be tended as you are So that it, too, may go as far-With Quaker State, you bet!

Care for your car for your country in the best way possible with Quaker State Motor Oil



Oil is ammunition . . . use it wisely

QUAKER STATE OIL REFINING CORPORATION, OIL CITY, PENNSYLVANIA

PICTURES TO THE EDITORS

BOOK ENDS

Sirs:

Two aristocratic, well-descended English-type Cocker pups condescended to pose for me as natural book ends. The babies, brother and sister, are five weeks old and have very little interest in tomes they support.

V. P. DAILEY

San Francisco, Calif.



PENNY DREADFUL

Sirs:

This scene, which might have come right out of an old-fashioned dime novel, is actually quite harmless. The bear had been caught in a trap and shot. To take the picture, a block was put in the creature's mouth to hold it open and the "victim" put his knife just under the hair on the neck. The picture of this mock death struggle was taken by my father.

MARIE HAKE

Curtiss, Wis.



DEFORMED COW

Sirs:

This unhappy creature looks like the result of a misalliance. A closer look will reveal that its appearance is the result of a coincidence. An amateur photographer happened along when my cow was grazing on the other side of a table on top of which was a deer's head. The accident produced this odd result. A. W. SHATFORD

Hubbards, Nova Scotia



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